

PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY

APRIL
1932

*The power plant in the
pulp and paper mill of
today is no orphan. Im-
provements in steam-
electric generation have
kept this department
abroad of the times.*

VOLUME 6
NUMBER 4
♦ THIS COPY
♦♦ 35 CENTS



BENEFITS OF SLIME ELIMINATION THROUGH USE OF CHLORAMINES

THE DIFFICULTIES caused by slime and slime bacteria in every pulp and paper mill make their control

and elimination highly important. Prevention of their entrance into and growth throughout the system is being done most effectively today through the use of chloramines.

Slime elimination means improved performance of water filters through prevention of clogging; lengthening of felt life as much as from 15% to 50%; freeing of all pipes, flow lines, screens, regulators, save-alls and sewers from obstructing slime masses; better closing up of the system and larger use of white water, with consequent saving in heat, chemicals, and stock in the water. It decreases stock loss due to bacterial decomposition of cellulose. It increases produc-



tion by the elimination of slime breaks and slime spots and speeds up operation by eliminating frequent shut-

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S E A T T L E**



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C H E M I C A L C O.
L O S A N G E L E S
P L A N T : P I T T S B U R G , C A L I F .**

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What has Beloit been doing?

What has been going on at Beloit during the past few years?

The answer is partially found in the installation of several hundred modern suction rolls, Super-Shakes, Hypoid Spiral Bevel Gear Drives, Silent Chain Drives for dryers

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Silent Chain Drive on Dryers
Semi-Automatic Reel
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PATENTS

UNITED STATES PATENTS		Acquired by B. I. W.		Acquired by B. I. W.	
No.	1929	No.	1929	No.	1930
Issued to Beloit		1,702,131	Feb. 12	404,546	Oct. 7
720,131	Jan. 29	1,721,699	July 23	410,098	April 7
720,353	Mar. 12	1,729,350	Sept. 24	414,293	Aug. 18
715,518	June 4			418,983	Nov. 10
715,519	June 4	1,743,806	Jan. 14	ENGLISH PATENTS	
715,519	June 4	1,743,910	Jan. 14	No.	1929
715,531	June 4	1,757,291	May 6	398,072	Sept. 3
719,910	June 11	1,773,370	Aug. 19	425,406	Dec. 8
717,317	June 18	1,774,153	Aug. 26	No.	1931
718,299	June 25			441,543	Jan. 29
723,814	Aug. 6	CANADIAN PATENTS		354,731	Aug. 4
725,073	Sept. 3	Issued to B. I. W.		GERMAN PATENTS	
727,918	Sept. 10	No.	1929	No.	1929
730,552	Oct. 6	228,434	April 2	473,901	March 25
731,381	July 30	289,797	May 21	482,546	Sept. 16
No.	1930	289,798	May 21	484,643	Oct. 19
742,317	Jan. 7	292,150	Aug. 13	No.	1930
741,183	Jan. 3	292,139	Aug. 20	494,368	Mar. 22
741,183	Jan. 3	292,742	Sept. 3	NORWEGIAN PATENTS	
749,025	July 1	292,743	Sept. 3	No.	1930
749,025	July 1	293,775	Oct. 6	48,200	Aug. 4
750,007	Oct. 16	294,137	Oct. 22	No.	1931
753,008	Dec. 16	294,182	Nov. 5	49,081	Sept. 15
No.	1931	295,743	Dec. 17	SWEDISH PATENTS	
750,083	Jan. 27	No.	1930	No.	1931
750,083	Jan. 27	299,713	April 29	70,617	
750,772	April 7	300,542	May 29	62,817	
751,025	May 5	304,312	Sept. 2	Beloit Iron Works	
751,025	May 5	306,058	Nov. 23	PAPER MACHY	
751,772	Aug. 11	No.	1931	BELOIT WIS.	
751,772	Aug. 11	312,448	July 21		
751,772	Aug. 11	312,448	July 21		
751,772	Aug. 11	312,448	July 21		

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The BELOIT



The 1932 Annual **REVIEW NUMBER**

will be off the press
APRIL 30th

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this standard
reference volume
of facts . . .**

The Annual REVIEW NUMBER is a Standard Reference Volume of Facts about the pulp and paper industry. It provides a close-up picture of the industry's consistent development on the Pacific Coast of America. It presents in one convenient, attractive volume the essential, up-to-date statistics of production, consumption, imports and exports. Its editorial content is international in scope and offers in concise form the necessary data about leading pulp and paper producing nations.

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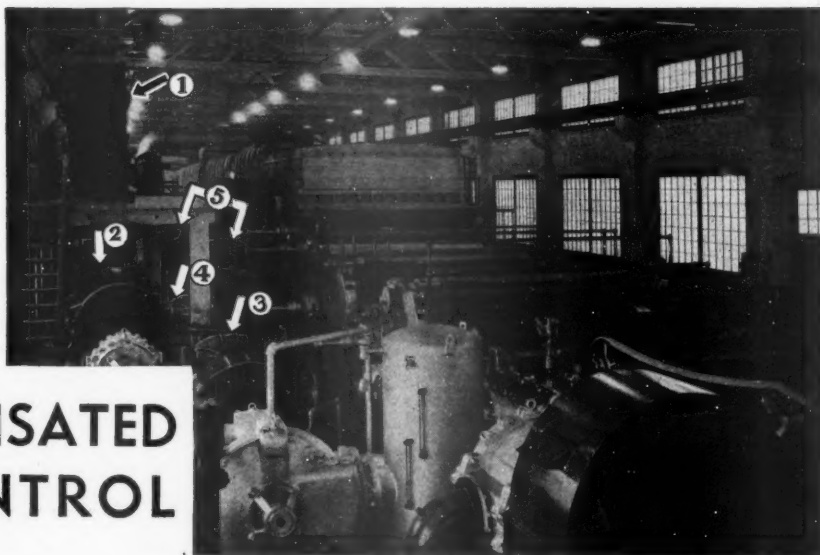
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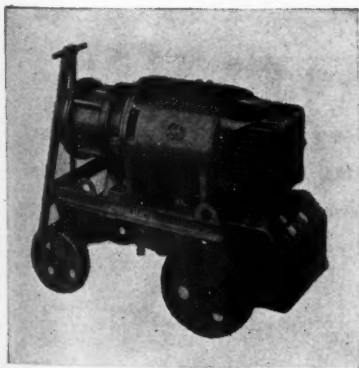
WEYERHAEUSER

takes advantage of the newest thing in sectional drives - - -



G-E COMPENSATED SELSYN CONTROL

General view, new 156-inch sulphite-pulp drying machine, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Longview, Wash. Arrows indicate G-E equipment making up the drive: (1) control panel; (2) motor-generator set; (3) and (4) drives for first and second press; (5) ingoing seal drives; other drives not shown



The G-E arc welder—another electric modernization tool, that will often pay for itself in less than a year by saving broken machinery from the scrap heap and getting it back into service with very little lost time. Ask for prices.

SUPPOSE that you were called on to operate the new 60- to 300-foot-per-minute, 156-inch, sulphite-pulp drying machine recently put in operation by Weyerhaeuser. Wouldn't it be an agreeable surprise to find that you could make all draw changes from the front of machine by means of a simple handwheel, and that you had unlimited sensitivity of control at your finger tips? And that the regulators gave uniform speed of response at all machine speeds?

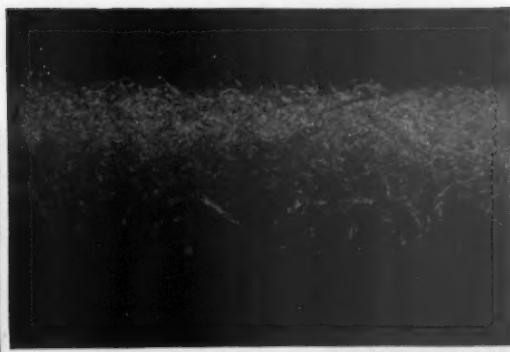
And from the standpoint of one who knows paper and paper production, you'd also appreciate the advantages of having all speed regulators mounted on control panels instead of in the paper-machine room. These and other advantages are available in G-E sectional drive with the new compensated Selsyn control. Why not avail yourself of complete information about this new development? Your nearest G-E office has the complete story.

237-54

GENERAL ELECTRIC

SALES AND ENGINEERING SERVICE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

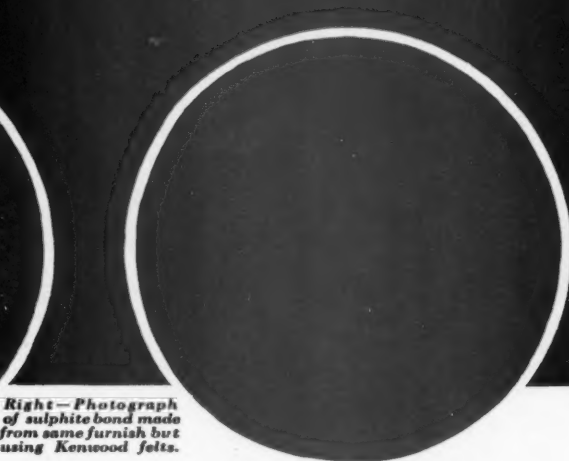
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Left—Cross section photo of Kenwood tanned felt showing resilient cushion. Below—photo of Kenwood felt surface.



Right—Photograph of sulphite bond showing surface marks from faulty felt construction.



Right—Photograph of sulphite bond made from same furnish but using Kenwood felts.

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The deep, cushioned surface of a Kenwood Tanned Felt possesses two qualities that are distinctive and vitally interesting. First, there is depth and resiliency that preclude any imprint upon the sheet. Second, the Kenwood Felt is made of the strongest and liveliest of choice wools that maintain this cushioned texture through miles and miles of high production life. These features all go back to the sound Kenwood manufacturing equation: Selected stock—plus meticulous exactness in yarn—plus scientifically correct design—plus Kenwood patented tanning processes equal maximum felt performance at minimum felt cost.



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Complete Your Picture!

What do you know about the vast Western industries which
manufacture products, other than pulp and paper, from our
forest raw materials?

Complete your picture now. Tear out this advertisement
and mail it to us with your name and address. You will
receive a sample copy of the only Western woodworking
journal, together with a subscription offer.

**Western Wood Worker &
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THE BACKGROUND OF PULP AND PAPER

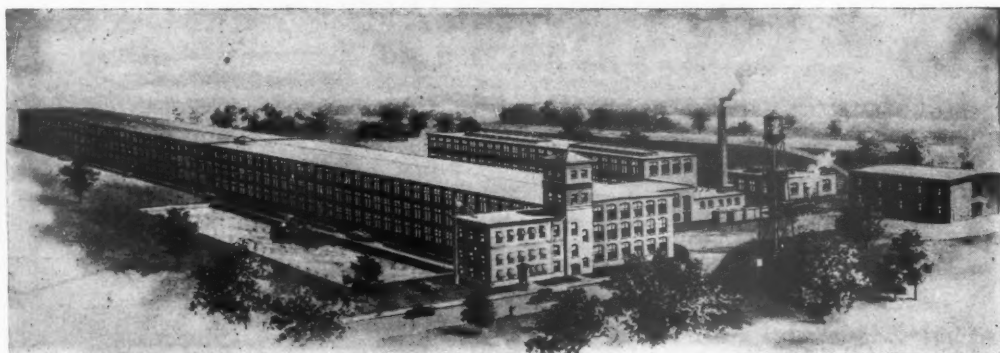
Every pulp and paper mill man who looks beyond the
chipper and pulpwood pile, finds a most important field
of vision. Forests, lumber, these form the background of
pulp and paper.

Keeping abreast of developments in the lumbering field,
as directly affecting your business, is well worth while.
This can best be done by reading the leading lumber
journal, West Coast Lumberman, each month. Sub-
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ALBANY FELT COMPANY



ALBANY
NEW YORK

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An Open Letter

TO MR. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

IN his widely read column "Today" for March 9th, Mr. Arthur Brisbane expresses a tenet that is readily accepted as of fundamental national importance. Referring specifically to idleness brought about in the American sugar refining industry by foreign competition in the domestic market Mr. Brisbane states in effect, "American opportunities for employment should be preserved for American workmen."

In his characteristic way Mr. Brisbane pictures a typical example coming within his observation wherein three million pounds of refined sugar, brought from abroad, were landed on American docks in the port of New York directly opposite two American sugar refineries. The net result of such imports, of produce that will be consumed by Americans, is that American supplies are not purchased, American labor is not hired, and American machinery and capital finds no place in the manufacturing chain.

Americans will agree with Mr. Brisbane that our lawmakers should protect, against the cheaper competing labor represented in the refining of imported sugar, a major domestic industry which pays out some seventeen millions of dollars for wages and four hundred millions of dollars for materials each year. The specific example of the refining industry is striking, but the fundamental tenet can be applied, as was no doubt Mr. Brisbane's intention, to all American industry. To say "industry" is simply another means of saying American opportunities for employment.

Mr. Hearst, in your capacity as one of the nation's most ardent opponents of entangling foreign alliances, as a staunch protector of the rights of the American people, as an advocate of national safety and freedom from dependence upon foreign nations, and in your private position as one of America's most important purchasers of printing papers, we address to you the specific case of the pulp and paper manufacturing industry of the United States. Your ready interest is assumed, if for no other reason, on the common principle that any industrialist

is interested in the sources of his materials supply.

Expanding Mr. Brisbane's tenet of protecting American employment opportunities, which was given such thorough circulation through the medium of the Hearst newspapers, and applying it specifically to the pulp and paper industry of the United States an urgent case is immediately presented for a thorough consideration of trends. The larger American consumers of paper have particular need to be concerned with any development which, by placing a substantial portion of the pulp and paper industry in jeopardy, threatens the stability of the entire structure. As the dependence of the United States upon foreign sources of supply increases, it is all too evident that the position of the American consumer of paper becomes more vulnerable.

Wood pulp comprises the preponderant bulk of all fibre entering into this nation's total paper requirements. Yet, although we have adequate pulpwood forests within our own domain, today 54 cords out of every 100 cords of pulpwood cut to meet the paper requirements of the United States originate in foreign forests, and some 85 per cent of the foreign wood cut is processed into pulp and paper in foreign mills by foreign workmen. The reason is to be found in the lack of equitable protection for this important American industry.

Pulp and paper manufacturing is a leading industry in the United States. The nation's tremendous industrial advance in recent years is exactly indexed in the concurrent development of pulp and paper manufacturing and in the national per capita consumption of paper, a consumption not exceeded by, not even approached by, any other nation in the world. The pulp and paper industry is a basic hub around which revolves no mean portion of the total industrial activity of the United States. It is an industry founded upon one of our greatest natural resources, the forests.

A few mass figures will be of assistance in presenting the magnitude of the industry. In the Census of Manufactures for 1929—the latest complete

data available—the paper and allied products group of industries was credited with providing employment for 235,000 people, paying to them \$287,000,000 in wages. The industry paid out \$1,092,000,000 for materials, fuel and energy, and manufactured products having a total value of \$1,892,000,000.

For the sake of clearer conception the mass total should be stripped of those auxiliary branches of the industry which are engaged in the remanufacture of paper into paper products of many kinds. The foundation of the industry is found in the mills producing pulp from wood and subsequently converting the pulp into finished paper. This basic section of the industry directly employs 128,000 workers and produces goods valued at \$1,206,000,000.

Excluding from consideration any re-used paper making materials, the great bulk of our paper manufactures originates in the forest. In manufacturing the grand total of 11,140,000 tons of paper of all kinds produced in the United States in 1929 there was consumed 6,750,000 tons of wood pulp. This fact should warrant the assumption that on the manufacture of wood pulp, upon the pulpwood forests, rests the entire paper industry. On the soundness of this foundation depends the stability of the whole industry.

The publisher is concerned with his own problems and it is not expected that he should become solicitous about the pulp and paper industry except insofar as events in that industry touch upon his own well being. That it does concern his well being can be demonstrated on at least two important scores. First, the increasing dependence of the United States upon foreign sources for its paper requirements is steadily increasing the power of the foreign manufacturer to dictate the market. Second, in denying protection to that part of the industry engaged in the manufacture of news print and wood pulp the publisher is assisting in the depletion of his own market for advertising by abetting the emigration of an important basic industry to foreign shores.

This emigration of the United States pulp and paper industry is no chimera. If Mr. Brisbane would care to inspect the cargoes discharged at other New York docks he would discover thousands of tons of wood pulp, and thousands of rolls of news print being landed. If he were to ask the Department of Commerce how much of these two commodities came into the United States in the course of a year he would be given the rather startling totals of 1,800,000 tons of wood pulp, and more than 2,000,000 tons of news print, representing a value in excess of \$200,000,000.

The net result of such imports, of commodities that are to be consumed entirely by Americans, is,

as Mr. Brisbane points out in the case of refined sugar, that American supplies are not purchased, American labor is not hired, and American machinery is not employed.

Our lawmakers generally have admitted the existence of the comparably higher standards of living of the American workman and the desirability of protecting him from the competition of cheaper foreign labor. Our publishers generally have proudly upheld to public view the higher standards of living of the American workman and have held a deep respect for the greater purchasing power of the nation and the attendant greater possibilities for merchandise sales made possible by this happy circumstance.

Our lawmakers have recognized the basic importance of the paper industry to the United States and have in part provided amply for the protection of the capital and labor engaged therein by providing suitable tariffs to equalize the differences in manufacturing costs between domestic manufacturers and foreign manufacturers. The efficacy of this protection is testified to in the record of our paper imports. With the exception of standard newsprint, which is duty free, our imports of finished paper are comparatively negligible.

However, in neglecting to include news print and wood pulp under the same protecting arm of the tariff, perhaps our lawmakers have made the mistake of building a tight roof while disregarding the flood that continues to eat away at the foundations.

You will recall that prior to lifting the tariff on wood pulp and news print twenty years ago our imports of these commodities were negligible. In the twenty years since elapsed the paper industry has had to endure half slave and half free. The United States has in those twenty years taken away from American labor the opportunity to cut 7,500,000 cords of pulpwood annually, taken away the opportunity to convert the greater part of that wood into 4,200,000 tons of pulp annually, taken away the opportunity to manufacture more than 2,000,000 tons of paper annually, taken away the opportunity for American labor to build the machinery necessary to equip the industrial plant, taken away the opportunity for American manufacturers and merchants to provide the American workmen engaged in these basic and auxiliary activities with the necessities and luxuries of life.

As a major purchaser of news print you are of course aware that the position of the American publisher becomes daily less attractive. The orgy of speculative news print expansion in Canada which began with the lifting of the American tariff twenty years ago has now come into climax. A huge industrial plant has been constructed that will not now carry the watered financial burden placed

upon it. Control of production becomes centered in fewer hands. The dominance of the banks is increasing. The Canadian news print industry produces two tons for every ton produced by American manufacturers, and could, without the addition of a wheel, absorb the entire consumption demands of the United States. Thus far the advantage has been with the purchaser of news print, but with control of the industry vested under another flag can there be assurance of the continuation of the advantage?

Lacking protection, the domestic wood pulp manufacturing industry has lost complete grasp upon one-third of the nation's total requirements. The foreign production is sold through few and tightly controlled outlets. In the present world crisis the foreign pulp manufacturer has demonstrated his strength by forcing the domestic producer to absorb the shrinkage in consumption as well as to approach the point of surrender. As in the case of news print, while the advantage of competitive foreign supplies of pulp may be tempo-

rarily with the ultimate consumer of paper, the increasing dominance of the foreign manufacturer threatens early annulment of such advantage.

The final consideration, Mr. Hearst, embraces simply the preservation of one of this nation's most important natural resource industries and the safeguarding of opportunities for employment for American workmen which that industry provides. The necessity of providing adequate safeguards for the foundation as well as the superstructure of the paper industry is now widely appreciated, even by many who have temporary advantage in the present set-up. Although the American press, it is rather painful to admit, has been roundly criticized for its unyielding opposition to a more adequate extension of protection to the pulp and paper industry, perhaps a more charitable view is to assume that the press has not, in the deluge of its own problems, had time to weigh the full portent of trends, but stands ready to embrace the broader aspects of this problem of national welfare when the case is appealed.

Movement Grows for Protecting Forest Industries

The movement to provide adequate protection for the forest industries of the United States against a devastating foreign competition gathered a great deal of momentum within the past thirty days. As this is written a number of leading executives are enroute to Washington, D. C., to testify at Congressional committee hearings, and it is therefore too early to predict results. However, there exists a moderate amount of hope and an abundance of determinism in the minds of pulp and lumber industrialists.

Altho efforts were at first concentrated upon some such legislation as the Hawley-Beedy Bill (H. R. 8688) to relieve the immediate emergency of competition with depreciated foreign exchange, this measure has in part been dimmed by newer legislative proposals.

The House, in the last desperate throes of putting an adequate revenue bill together to balance the national budget, inserted import taxes on coal and oil.

As both coal and oil are natural resources the comparable position of the forest industries induced Senator Jones of Washington to add, when the bill appeared in the Senate, additional levies for revenue purposes in the form of an import tax on wood pulp and lumber in the following amounts: one-sixth of a cent a pound on mechanical pulp; one-third of a cent a pound on unbleached chemical pulp; and one-half of a cent a pound on bleached chemical pulp; \$3 per M feet on soft wood lumber, with an additional tax of \$2 per M feet if the imported lumber were manufactured in any manner.

Senator Jones' proposal, which had hearty support from other Washington and Oregon senators and representatives, served as an immediate spur to renewed efforts on the part of Western industrialists. At a conference held in Portland on March 31, attended by such leading pulp executives as Felix Pagenstecher, president of the Hawley Pulp & Paper Company; George P. Berkey, vice-president of the Crown Wilmette Paper Company, and Robert Wolf of the Weyerhoeuser Timber Company, Pulp Division, a telegraph and telephone campaign to Congressmen, bankers,

railroad executives and to executives of the wood using industries was immediately inaugurated.

Among the pulp and lumber executives who went to Washington to give personal testimony on industrial conditions before the Congressional committees were Ralph Shaffer, president of the Shaffer Box Company, Tacoma; Ossian Anderson, president of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company; Col. W. B. Greeley, manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association; H. B. VanDuzer of the Inman-Poulsen Lumber Company, and others.

Opposition to inclusion of import taxes in the national revenue bill developed early and first threatened a deluge of tariff measures. The present Congress, because of the press of other business, has been exceedingly shy about opening the tariff question, but seems thus far to be at least reasonably tolerant about permitting some leeway on the natural resource industries. This may in part be due to the developing sentiment that natural resources should be given more than usual consideration as a matter of national economy. Secretary Wilbur on March 31 urged legislation that in effect would modify the anti-trust laws and permit natural resource industries to reach agreements on controlling production and reducing waste.

The oil import tax of course favors the Democratic states of the Southwest, and it is probable that wood pulp would be permitted the same consideration before the import tax on oil were abandoned. Copper, another national resource, has been badly hit by recent world developments and the pressure for a protective tariff on this commodity grows. One of the latest moves was the presentation to the President of a tariff-urging petition signed by the Governors of twelve states.

One of the latest moves was an amendment to the revenue bill, introduced by Senator Jones, to equalize duties on imports from countries with depreciated currency. Senator Jones had earlier in the session introduced an independent bill covering the same subject. The amendment is in order for consideration during the current revenue hearings.

DEPRECIATED CURRENCY

A Statement

By S. L. Willson, President
American Paper and Pulp Association

The Association has received many inquiries concerning its official attitude in regard to woodpulp imports from countries with depreciated currencies and their influence upon the domestic production of pulp and paper. I want to take this opportunity to emphasize the general policy of the Association, particularly as it applies to matters upon which the opinion of the industry is divided.

The Association's duty is to promote the welfare of the industry as a whole. Upon matters in which the industry is in agreement, there is, of course, no question of Association policy; the efforts of the officers and staff are focused upon securing for the industry its proper recognition and its desires.

In dealing with matters concerning which the industry is divided in opinion, the Association cannot take a definite stand. It is evident that the Association cannot represent one opinion and disregard others and at the same time serve the best, immediate interests of the industry. In such cases, the Association first analyzes the problems from a purely objective point of view; second, it attempts to bring about a composition of different opinions; and third, failing agreement it offers its assistance to the individual members in their effort to accomplish what they think is right, but meanwhile maintaining a neutral position.

In the present instance, the industry is agreed upon protecting the domestic manufacturer of dutiable paper products from adverse competition from foreign countries. In the case of woodpulp, however, the situation is different: opinion in the industry is divided and, furthermore, it is complicated by the thought on the part of some that general action taken to stabilize all American industry will lead to a permanent tariff upon woodpulp.

In the belief that pending legislation in Washington would contribute to stability of production and prices because of its beneficial influence upon American industry as a whole, I assumed personal responsibilities in support of such action. This purely personal endorsement has been interpreted as representing the official attitude of the Association. To eliminate any further misunderstanding, I wish to announce that I have withdrawn from any activities for or against federal legislation.

I want to urge, however, that every company in the industry study the situation carefully; that each ascertain the true facts and effects—whenever necessary calling upon the Association's staff for the most recent information so that each member company may determine its own policy in the matter.

Governor Hartley Urges Prompt Action on Legislation to Offset Disadvantage of Depreciated Currency

Pointing out that many basic industries in the United States are experiencing extreme difficulties from foreign competition enhanced by exchange rates advantageous to the foreign producer, Governor Hartley of Washington has stated to the delegation from his state in the national capital the specific case of the pulp and paper industry in Washington and has urged prompt remedy "before irreparable damage is done."

He further adds that it is time "for a definite and immediate return to the principles embraced by the founders of our nation—namely, America for Americans." The full text of his letter follows:

To you, as the elected representative of the people of Washington in our national Congress, I desire to express my serious concern regarding the alarming crisis being faced by the basic industries of our state. Depreciation of foreign exchange has permitted entry to the United States of a flood of imports that definitely threatens absolute extinction to the production of lumber and pulp within our boundaries. I recognize the

valued work our delegation at Washington has already done on behalf of our crippled industries. Being in daily contact with actual conditions here, I cannot urge too strongly that you exert every additional effort possible. A remedy for this condition must be found—otherwise an already aggravated condition of unemployment and consequent suffering and want will be multiplied to proportions beyond our ability to alleviate.

The following salient facts regarding our wood pulp industry have been procured from responsible sources:

Production of 859 tons of wood pulp in Washington in 1925 marked the beginning of a Pacific Northwest industry which today has an annual capacity of 400,000 tons, normally valued at \$16,000,000.00. New capital for plant investment has exceeded \$30,000,000.00. This refers only to mills making pulp for sale. There has been in addition an important collateral development of combined pulp and paper mills.

Nearly all West Coast pulp is sold to paper mills in the North Atlantic and Lake States where local supplies are insufficient. High quality has been definitely established. Coast mills compete directly with an annual duty-free importation of 1,800,000 tons of pulp originating in Scandinavia and Canada.

The United States also imports duty-free 2,500,000 tons of news print and 1,300,000 cords of pulpwood, which, with pulp, have a total value in excess of \$200,000,000.00. Pulpwood requirements for the 13,000,000-ton annual United States paper consumption originate in foreign forests to the extent of 54%.

Washington in six years has risen from an inconspicuous place to third rank among the states in pulpwood consumed. In 1930 Washington consumed 1,000,000 cords obtained as logs, cordwood, or sawmill waste. The Pacific Coast can supply the entire national need in perpetuity.

Prospect for much greater development is unexcelled under equitable competitive conditions in the national domestic market.

This promising and vital Washington industry faces immediate extinction. One of the principal causes is drastic depreciation of foreign exchange. Pulp prices declined 25% in the last four months from levels already distressingly low. On duty-free commodities the domestic producer is prostrated in competition. The immediate remedy is prompt equalization of exchange by penalty duty. This requires federal legislation.

I find our lumber industry in a more deplorable state than that of pulp production. While our pulp industry is facing extinction, if a remedy is not found, lumber is experiencing the actual process of extinction already. Thousands of its workers are jobless—mills innumerable are closed—mill bankruptcies have been prevalent and many receiverships are impending. The statistics of the importance of our lumber industry are in your hands and need no enlargement on my part.

Knowing that many basic industries of our country other than those of our own state, are experiencing extreme difficulties from the same source—namely, foreign competition enhanced by advantageous exchange rates—the situation must be remedied if America is to live—and the remedy must come quickly before irreparable damage is done. We are all forced to sit by helpless, and continue to contribute to the support of our suffering unemployed all for the sake of supporting the citizens of foreign nations. I feel the time has come for a definite and immediate return to the principles embraced by the founders of our nation—namely, America for Americans. The re-establishment of this necessary principle, in my mind, is your definite duty to the people you represent at the nation's capital. Your efforts and success will be appreciated by every citizen of the State of Washington.

Respectfully,

ROLAND H. HARTLEY,
Governor of Washington.

Neal Resigns—Boyce In Charge

Jesse H. Neal resigned on March 14 as general manager of the American Paper & Pulp Association. The post has been discontinued, according to an announcement by President S. L. Willson.

Charles W. Boyce, for some time in charge of the Association's Pulpwood Department, has been appointed secretary in charge of headquarters' offices and of the Association's activities.

THE VALUE OF OUR DOMESTIC PULP INDUSTRY

As seen from the converting mill viewpoint

By WALTER D. RANDALL, Vice President
The Champion Coated Paper Company

What are our views in reference to the Bills for equalization of duties on imports coming from countries which have gone off the gold standard? We are particularly interested in the importation of pulp and paper from these countries, on account of being the largest domestic so-called converter mill, purchasing all of our large requirements of pulps, the greater portion of which are imported from Scandinavia and Finland.

We emphatically feel that the best interests of the paper industry at large, and our own converting paper mill interests in particular, are in the end best served by the early passage of the Beedy Bill*, which will correct rates of exchange of all foreign countries importing into this country, to those rates of exchange which prevailed at the time the Smoot Hawley Tariff Bill was passed, and on which the existing tariffs were based. In fact, it occurs to me that such a clause should be embodied in every tariff bill. Otherwise various rates of duties would naturally fluctuate with rates of exchange, instead of remaining uniform, regardless of such fluctuations in exchange.

For some time past, it has been the practice on all contracts for the purchase of foreign pulps to carry a clause that any duties on pulp importations are for account of the buyer, and if a paper manufacturer who has contracted for his whole year's supply of pulp, a large portion of which comes from outside of the country, should have included in his contract a provision that any tariff increase must be paid by him, we feel that such manufacturer should legitimately pay an increased price to cover the equalization in depreciated exchange.

Otherwise, he would have a decided advantage over a competing paper mill which has contracted with a domestic source of pulp supply, and has no such advantage; or, if his source were a Canadian mill where present exchange is off 15%, he would have a differential between such a source than if he were purchasing from a Finnish pulp mill where the exchange is off 40%, or a Scandinavian mill where the exchange is off approximately 20%. Such widely varying rates of exchange as this are naturally a most disturbing factor in the domestic pulp market, and have brought about a situation which should be corrected.

By passing a Bill for the equalization or correction of these fluctuating exchanges, we will merely return to the exchange status existing at the time of the passage of the Smoot-Hawley Bill, when these countries were all on the gold standard.

*Some sixteen bills in all have been introduced in the House of Representatives to cover the depreciated currency question. Those have been rolled into one agreed upon measure, H. R. 8688, which is known by different names, such as the Beedy bill, Hawley bill, etc.

It is indeed most short-sighted on the part of American converting mills, purchasing foreign pulps, to ignore the importance to the paper industry of adequate protection, so that American pulp mills may survive under the extreme pressure of existing conditions. In fact, at the present time some West Coast mills are in the hands of receivers and others in such distress as to require immediate relief.

In event the American pulp mills, employing many thousands of American citizens, with many millions of invested American capital, are compelled to discontinue operations, the American converter mills who purchase all of their pulps, and who are in the same position as ourselves, will be entirely at the mercy of foreign manufacturers, who, as in the case of Finland, sell their entire production through one sales outlet, and in Sweden where the entire pulp production is sold through several large factors, who completely control the situation, and the price can thus be fixed and held to such degree that selling competition of these pulps is practically eliminated.

At the present time, with Finnish exchange off 40%, the Finnish book paper mills can export their products into the United States, along our Atlantic seaboard, and have about 20% advantage, after they have paid our present tariff on book paper of approximately 20%, and with lower labor and material costs, they can undersell any American book paper mill, and continue to do so as long as this rate of exchange prevails.

Therefore, it should be readily apparent, that the best interests of the entire book paper industry require that any Bill designed to equalize present rates of exchange in foreign countries, should be treated as an emergency measure, and passed at the very earliest possible moment; otherwise, our entire industrial structure is seriously menaced and the effect is really so far reaching that selfish, individual points of view are not entitled to receive any consideration.

Unfortunately, a great many American industrial concerns are perfectly willing to sell their manufactured products on a high, protective tariff market, but at the same time are so inconsistent as to insist on buying their raw materials, which are the finished product of some other American industry, on an unprotected tariff, or duty free market. Surely the principles of a protective tariff should apply to all American industries to the same relative degree.

PUBLIC REACQUISITION OF TIMBERLAND

Some proposals

By E. B. TANNER

Blodgett Company Ltd., Portland

(An address before the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, Portland, March 7, 1932)

THE reasons for considering this subject have so often been set forth in print and so thoroly discussed and understood by all those at all conversant with the present condition of the wood-using industries that it appears unnecessary to go into any great amount of detail at this time. We are familiar with the status of those industries and to a great extent are likewise familiar with the situation confronting investors in the basic material behind those industries—timber.

I think it is reasonable to assume that we are agreed that the condition is very unsatisfactory and that something unforeseen must happen; otherwise practically the entire investment in timber and facilities for the manufacture thereof will be lost to those investors and likewise to the communities and states in which the timber and manufacturing facilities are situated. Needless to say, this cannot happen to individuals, local communities and states without affecting the nation as a whole; therefore, it immediately becomes a national problem.

Much time could be consumed trying to arrive at some logical conclusion as to why the necessity for relief is upon us. It may be that the federal government in the administration of its land laws was at fault in allowing so much timber to pass into private hands; it may be that the present owners were avaricious in their desire to control the products of the forest, and so on. However, be the reasons what they may, and irrespective of where the blame should be placed, if anywhere, we are confronted with a condition serious enough to warrant the best minds we have on the subject devoting their energy to a solution and cure of this national ill. The cause is relevant only in so far as it may be essential to a permanent solution.

Notwithstanding your familiarity with the subject and the impracticability of any one person attempting to solve the problem—least of all myself—it may not be out of order to briefly state what in my judgment we are heading for, if we continue to sit idly by and content ourselves with complaining.

It has been estimated by some who are in position to make the best guess that private owners are carrying a 50-year supply of raw material, whereas the same authorities estimate that the maximum which private capital should carry is a 20-year supply. This means that private holders of timber are carrying at the present time one and a half times more than they should, even assuming normal conditions. With no immediate prospect of liquidating stumpage at a price which will return the cost of production, how can we expect to pay the interest and necessary carrying charges from receipts through the sale of the products of the forest? I am confident we cannot. If true, then what is the natural outcome?

As I see it, it is simply this: The owners of forest land (and when I speak of forest land I mean merchantable timberland) will continue in the future, as they have in the past, to take the proceeds from other investments so long as they are available; and when that source of income is totally exhausted they will resort to borrowing in order to pay the carrying charges, as many have already done; and when that avenue of temporary expedient is closed, and in large measure it is already closed, they will be forced to take inventory of what they have. Many timber owners have already arrived at that inventory stock-taking stage. I feel certain that when the inventory sheets are completed, with the present cost plus the certain additional expenses projected to the probable liquidation date on the debit side, and their most optimistic guess as to the future return entered on the credit side, the amount necessary to balance those two items will be a negative one.

Then one of two things will happen: If it is at all possible to continue to pay an amount sufficient to hold the property, the owner will do so and foolishly continue to try to "beat the other fellow to it" through the process of premature liquidation, thereby defeating not only his own purpose but that of others; or, if the result of that stock-taking analysis is such that it is

¶ We are confronted with a condition serious enough to warrant the best minds we have on the subject devoting their energy to a solution and cure of this national ill. ¶ The problem is not to be solved from the viewpoint of the welfare of the present timber investors alone, but rather from the viewpoint of the welfare of the nation as affecting one of our basic products and sundry dependent industries. ¶ There need be no fear that should the government reacquire the surplus timberland that the timber owners will have unloaded all of the responsibility onto the government. ¶ Neither the public nor the industry is properly educated to the necessity for an agreement upon some method of public reacquisition of surplus timberland. The thing to do is to begin educating both sides in the hope that they will see the light of day before it is too late.

impossible to continue to hold on, he will turn it over to the creditors. They in turn will attempt to immediately realize some salvage by passing it on to someone else, and so on, until those distressed parcels will accumulate and amalgamate into a ball of sufficient size to wreck the entire industry, if they have not already done so.

In attempting to paint the picture as I see it, the plight of the present owners of timber has, in great measure, been used to illustrate the point. However, I am mindful that the problem is not to be solved from the viewpoint of the welfare of the present timber investors alone, but rather from the viewpoint of the welfare of the nation as affecting one of our basic products and sundry dependent industries.

The subject of this discussion, "Reacquisition of Timberland", deals only with one possible contributing aid to a solution. Assuming for the purpose of illustration that the reacquisition of surplus timberland by the federal or state government, or both, could be brought about, such action in itself would not solve the problem and relieve the remaining timber owners from further obligation and responsibility. There would still be plenty of problems for these remaining timber owners to solve in order to put their houses in order to a point where they could hope to accomplish the two principal requisites: (1) to liquidate their timber in an orderly manner consistent with national requirements and a reasonable utilization of the products of the forest and (2) to liquidate this timber at a reasonable profit on the investment, which is essential both as equity to the investors in timberland and to afford some margin for the upbuilding and continuity of the industry within the local community from which the virgin timber is removed. In other words, there need be no fear that should the government reacquire the surplus timberland that the timber owners will have unloaded all of the responsibility onto the government. The reacquisition of the surplus lands would, as I see it, simply be one of the prerequisites to a permanent solution.

The more important possibilities under present laws, which have been suggested, are:

1. By direct purchase under the Weeks Law of 1911, as amended by the Clarke-McNary Law of 1924. This requires annual appropriations.
2. By exchange for other lands, or stumpage, of equal value in order to consolidate the National Forests, under the General Land Exchange Law of 1922.
3. By donations under Section 7 of the Clarke-McNary Law.

Three other proposals worthy of consideration, which have come to my attention, and which would require modifications of state and federal laws, or new laws, or possibly both—suggested with the intent of either substitution for the outright acquisition or supplementing it—are:

1. Donations:

a. For the federal government to accept donated or devised lands subject to such reservations by the donor of the right, during a period thereafter of not more than twenty-five years, to remove timber or minerals of such character and under such conditions as the National Forest Reservation Commission may find to be reasonable and not detrimental to the interests of the government.

b. For the federal government to accept donated or devised lands without such reservations, and the National Forest Reservation Commission cause to be issued to the donor National Forest Timber Certificates in an amount not in excess of the value of the timber thereon at the time of transfer, together with a contract granting the right, exercisable during a period of twenty years, and subject to the laws and regulations applicable to the use of timber in national forests, to purchase, cut and remove the timber standing on said devised lands, and said timber certificates in equivalent amount to be accepted by the United States in full payment therefor. The purchase price at which the donor may reacquire the timber during the 20-year period may

either be agreed upon in advance or at current stumpage rates at the time of cutting.

No such contract should, of course, be executed in respect to timber in any state in which the donor of the timber or the cutting rights therein, is by state law given the option of paying annual property tax thereon, or in lieu of such tax, of paying a tax at time of cutting.

2. Outright Purchases:

For the federal government to purchase merchantable timberlands in fee title through issuance of National Forest Timber Certificates.

a. The National Forest Timber Certificates to be obligations of the United States and registered by the Secretary of the Treasury; certificates to be negotiable and date of maturity not to exceed twenty-five years from the date of issuance and bearing a rate of interest, probably 2% per annum if paid on due dates, and not in excess of 3% when not so paid on due dates—the interest to accumulate with the face value of the certificates until maturity, or until the certificates are retired; the certificates to be callable at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury prior to maturity at par and accrued interest, or paid at maturity either from receipts from national forests or by the issuance of new National Forest Timber Certificates, or in cash—all interest to cease after the year 1982.

b. As a fund for the retirement of the certificates it is proposed that all monies received in payment of timber, or other rights, or services from any national forest, or from any other forest lands owned by the United States be used, (1) to pay interest due on outstanding National Forest Timber Certificates and (2) to pay for the retirement in the order of the issuance of timber certificates outstanding; and the remainder, if any, to be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a miscellaneous receipt.

In order to compensate the states for the loss of taxes on forested and forest lands removed from tax liability by reason of acquisition by the United States under either of the methods enumerated in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, it is proposed that the government pay to the states a sum equal to 1% of the face value of the National Forest Timber Certificates issued by the United States in payment therefor, less an amount equal from year to year to the face value of timber certificates issued in payment for timber, within such states, which shall have been cut, damaged, destroyed

or otherwise removed—the states to transmit such payments received from the United States in ratable proportion to the counties or other political sub-divisions in which are located such forested and forest lands acquired by the United States.

3. Public Loans:

For public assistance to be given through loans at low rates of interest on a covenant of conservative management in the public interest. This would probably mean that, as compensation for the loan in addition to payment of principal and interest when the timber is cut, the owner would agree to cut the timber at such time and in such manner as the National Forest Reservation Commission or other government agency may prescribe, and after the merchantable timber has been removed the title to the lands would revert to the government.

Other suggestions have been made with a view to alleviating the ills of the wood-using industries. These involve various combinations of methods, such as consolidations of private holdings, tax reforms, co-operative agreements between private owners and public ownerships looking toward sustained yield units, etc. Undoubtedly, if any artificial solution is necessary and brought about, all of these combinations will have a place in the program. However, as previously stated, this discussion deals only with the one phase, the reacquisition of surplus timberland; therefore, the other phases of the subject will not be gone into at this time.

In summing up the subject it occurs to me that before considering the merits of the various plans suggested and/or other plans we should answer in our own minds the following questions:

1. *Does the welfare of the wood-using industries and the safety of the investors therein depend on what we may term outside assistance?*

Personally, I fear it does.

2. *Is the time ripe to get wholeheartedly behind the "bandwagon" and "push", that is, are the timber owners by and large convinced of the necessity and ready as a unified group to support any plan?*

Probably they are not, but it is time to study all proposals.

3. *Is the public properly educated to the necessity and is it ready to proceed?*

I would say, "No, nor is industry."

4. *What then should be done to bring the public and industry to a realization of the necessity for an agreement upon some method of public reacquisition of surplus timberland?*

My answer is, "Begin educating both sides in the hope that they will see the light of day before it is too late."



Plan 200-Ton Sulphite Mill at British Columbia

Plans for the establishment of a 200-ton sulphite mill at Prince Rupert as soon as the necessary financial arrangements are completed were announced this month by F. L. Buckley, of Vancouver, B. C., who for many years is said to have been actively interested in timber holdings and logging operations on the Queen Charlotte Islands and northwestern British Columbia.

Although declining to name the men financially interested in the project, Mr. Buckley said that they made their headquarters in Minneapolis, St. Paul and New York, while principals of a large shipping company were also involved.

The site of the proposed plant has already been chosen at Seal Cove, a short distance from the center of Prince Rupert. Organization work is now proceeding.

"We plan to manufacture high grade sulphite and about 220,000 feet of logs will be used daily," said Mr. Buckley. "If construction is started in six months—and I believe that it will—the mill should be in operation within eighteen months.

"I am not discouraged by the market situation," said Mr. Buckley. "With the supply of suitable wood and timber within a radius of 100 miles almost inexhaustible, the mill will be in an admirable position so far as raw materials are concerned.

"The operations should include a medium-capacity sawmill for the manufacture of rough clears principally, so that logs could be sorted, taking out the No. 1 and No. 2 clear only. Spruce clears bring a good price, so this should form a profitable sideline to our main output of pulp. In this way we will have two sortings, one in the log and another in the sawing, as anything that then developed in the sawmill below a No. 2 grade would go over to the pulp operation and in this way eliminate waste, getting the maximum in quality and quantity of the operation.

"I am convinced that no location offers more advantages as a pulp mill site than Prince Rupert. It has the pulpwood, the terminal railroad facilities, the cheap water haul, plenty of waterpower and a satisfactory labor market. We would be spared the expense of building a company town of our own."

He says that a manager and superintendent have already been named, although plans had not advanced far enough to make a more definite announcement.

Will Investigate Vancouver Kraft Company Bonds

A bondholders' committee has been formed to protect interest of holders of Vancouver Kraft Co., Ltd., 1st mortgage 6½% sinking fund bonds dated May 15, 1928. The committee consists of Ralph E. Doty, chairman; Don R. Van Boskirk, and Marshall S. Wright, all three Portland security dealers.

Arthur A. Goldsmith is committee's counsel. The Bank of California, N. A. trust department, depository.

Of an authorized issue of \$1,250,000, \$1,143,000 of these 6½s are outstanding. They defaulted in interest Nov. 15, 1930. Bonds are secured by a partially completed 100-ton sulphate pulp plant at Port Mellon, B. C., including sawmill, wharfage and other auxiliaries. F. W. Leadbetter is president. He also is president of several other pulp and paper mills in Washington, Oregon and California.

The committee proposes to examine into various representations, pertaining to mortgaged property and pulp contracts on which expected earnings were based, made by the company when bonds were floated.

Paterson Parchment in Improved Plant

Recently completed in San Francisco is a new building erected to house the growing West Coast printing plant of the Paterson Pacific Parchment Company, a subsidiary of the Paterson Parchment Paper Company, Passaic, N. J., manufacturers of Paterson genuine vegetable parchment, "the insoluble wrapper for quality products." The building was erected by the Paterson company at Rincon and Bryant streets and is an addition to the present plant at 68 Rincon.

The addition and the older plant will give Paterson a building more than half a block long on Rincon street and floor space of approximately 40,000 square feet and represents a total investment of around \$250,000. The plant consists of a complete printing unit, including a new model No. 14 linotype, an up-to-date composing room, stereotyping department, art department, photo-engraving plant, photo-lithography plant and twelve presses, large and small, for printing parchment wraps of all sizes and shapes.

O. V. Dutro, president and general manager of the Paterson Pacific Company, is in charge of the plant. W. J. Gray is vice-president of the western subsidiary and is in charge of coast sales for Paterson Parchment Paper Company and the Paterson-Pacific firm. For several years Mr. Gray has maintained offices in the Bal-four building on California street in San Francisco, but on May 1 of this year he moved to the plant, where his official address is now 74 Rincon street.

Mr. Gray points out that this establishment is the only parchment paper printing plant on the Pacific Coast owned and operated by a parchment paper manufacturing company and says it has been enlarged by Paterson to give increased service to its western customers.

"The coast is growing," Mr. Gray says, "and Paterson is growing with it. We know that business in our line has been steadily increasing and we feel that this movement is going to continue to be forward and we are putting ourselves in a position to be ready to handle all the work we can get. Already our old plant is taxed beyond its capacity." Mr. Gray has been on the coast eight years with Paterson.

President Dutro is quite proud of the new plant and makes the prediction that this increase is but one step in Paterson's steady growth on the coast. He was with the old Pacific Rotary Printing Company and joined the Paterson organization in 1929 when that firm merged with the Rotary company to form Paterson-Pacific.

The new addition is a three-story steel and concrete building on a slope of Rincon hill, not far from one of the proposed approaches to the contemplated bridge across San Francisco bay from San Francisco to the Eastbay cities of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda. The first story of the new building is to be used as a paper warehouse, the second story will house a new lithographing department and the third floor will be given over to office room. In their photo-lithography department, Paterson is using presses of a very modern type, Mr. Dutro says.

C. G. Bennett is in charge of Paterson sales in the Northwest, being located at Portland, Oregon, and F. D. Smith, Los Angeles, handles the line in southern California.

Swedish Labor Accepts Pay Cut

Workers in the Swedish paper mills have accepted the wage proposal of the Mediation Commission, which involves a reduction in the rates hitherto in effect. In the wood pulp section of the industry, however, the workers have rejected the Commission's proposal, and negotiations are still going forward.

NEW IDEAS IN ELECTRIC DRIVES

The significant features of an installation designed to give a wide speed range for a great variety of paper weights are explained in this article.

By W. D. RIGG, Electrical Engineer
Longview Fibre Company

THE Moore & White, 84-inch trim paper machine with Minton Vacuum Dryer, recently installed by the Longview Fibre Company at Longview, Washington, has a number of novel features in drive and control worth while to mention. This machine, primarily installed for experimental purposes, is to be called upon to make a wide variety of paper, ranging from tissue to light weight board, hence a very flexible arrangement in operation was found necessary.

A wide speed range from 200 feet per minute to 1200 feet per minute was the first requirement for making paper in a great variety of weights. This called for a drive that would not only give this speed range but one that would hold the machine to close regulation at the slower speeds. For this purpose a General Electric Company Sectional Electric Drive was selected.

Flexibility and ease of steam control was also an important consideration on account of the wide range in drying requirements for tissue and light board. This flexibility was obtained to a remarkable degree thru the use of a Neilan automatic steam control, the operation of which will be described later.

The General Electric drive selected for this machine consists of a D. C. power generating set, ten section motors for driving the various machine sections, a winder drive, a remotely located control panel and the control stations located along the operating side of the machine. The important feature of the new General Electric drive is its compensated Selsyn type of speed control. Noteworthy points of this control are:

1. There are no electrical contacts of any kind in the speed control apparatus, and by using an enclosed carbon pile type of field rheostat, an infinite number of operating points are provided.
2. The speed regulating rheostats are mounted on the central control panel rather than beside the drive motors as was the case with the older types of speed regulators.
3. A minimum of equipment is mounted beside the section drive motors.
4. A simple lever system is provided on the control panel so that the effectiveness of the regulator is increased at the low paper machine speeds resulting in uniform regulation thruout the entire speed range.

In applying this Selsyn speed control to our paper machine there is employed a "master" or "transmitter" Selsyn unit for all of the regulators on all of the sections. Also, driven from each section drive motor whose speed is to be regulated, is a "receiver" Selsyn unit. This unit is driven from the motor thru a "v" belt and a pair of cone pulleys. The "draw" is obtained by shifting a belt along the cone pulleys.

Mounted on each control panel remote from the machine and drive, is a "differential" Selsyn which operates directly upon a compression type field rheostat composed of enclosed carbon piles. These rheostats are dust and moisture proof and control the field current to the section motors over a wide range of "draw". They are very sensitive to the slightest variation of pressure imposed by the differential Selsyn.

The master Selsyn is driven by a direct current motor of exceptionally good speed regulation. The speed of this motor varies directly with the voltage of the main generator and, therefore, the speed of the paper machine. As long as the section motors are operating at speeds determined by the position of the belts on the cone pulleys so that the receiving Selsyns and the master Selsyn are rotating at the same speed, the differential Selsyns do not move.

However, if the speed of a section motor does vary, the differential Selsyn rotates at a speed equivalent to the difference in speeds of the master Selsyn and receiver Selsyn, and operates the compression type carbon pile field rheostat to correct the speed of the section motor and to make the receiver Selsyn and the master Selsyn again operate at exactly the same speed. This type of speed control holds the speed of the section motors under exceptionally close regulation.

The "draw" on each of the sections of this machine is also controlled by a transmitter and receiver Selsyn. On the front of the machine in a location convenient for the machine tenders, is the transmitter Selsyn which is operated manually by a crank. On the speed regulators at the section motor is mounted a receiver Selsyn connected to a belt shifter, the purpose of which is to shift a belt along the cone pulleys as mentioned herein before.

In shifting this belt, the relation of the speed between the master Selsyn and its respective receiver

Selsyn is changed, causing the differential Selsyn, to rotate and change the speed of the section motor on which the "draw" is being adjusted. A definite number of turns on the draw transmitter Selsyn crank will result in a corresponding definite displacement of the belt on the cone pulley and therefore a definite change in draw.

The machine tenders can therefore keep in mind the amount of draw they have affected by keeping in mind the number or revolutions which they have made on the crank. Turning the crank in one direction will result in an increase of draw and, in the opposite direction, a decrease of draw. The total amount of draw by the method is equivalent to between 5 and 10% increase or decrease from the normal running speed.

The running of the machine is controlled from a number of push button stations, one for each section of drive, located along the operating side of the machine. The press and couch sections, carrying a common felt, are controlled as a group from the couch push button station, but at the discretion of the machine tender individual control of these sections is accomplished by changing over a locked control lever located on the main panel. This control lever may be locked in any of three positions, namely, group control, individual control, and off.

The seal sections are driven by two motors controlled and acting as a unit. Division of load between these motors is accomplished by a manual rheostat located adjacent to the push button station for this section.

The control for the calender sections includes, in addition to the run, stop, slow and jog common with the other sections, a reverse and slack take up.

Power for running the machine is supplied by a five unit generating set consisting of a 300 H.P., 4904 R.P.M. steam turbine designed to operate at back pressures up to 35 lb. gauge, a reduction gear, a 200 H.P., 440 volt, 1200 R.P.M. synchronous motor, a 300 KW, 250 volt, 1200 R.P.M., D.C., running generator, a 75 KW. starting generator and an exciter.

A reduction in initial expenditure was accomplished by supplying power for the winder from the starting

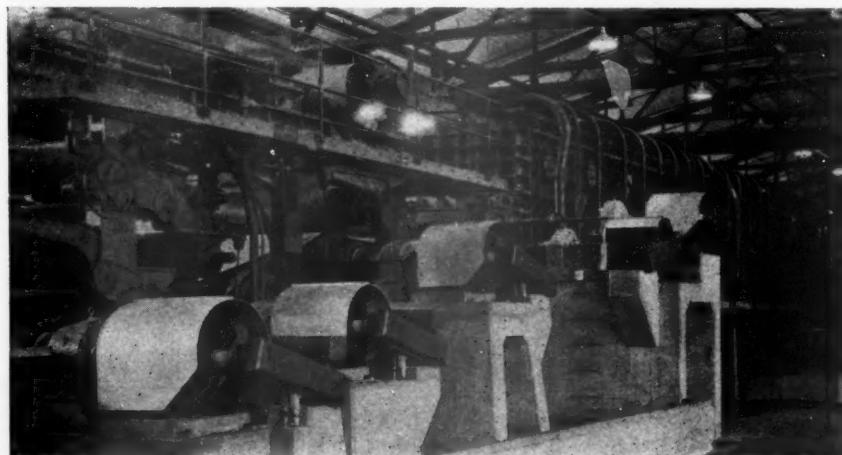
generator in the main set, thereby eliminating the usual M.G. set common for winders. The control is arranged so that the winder cannot be operated when the starting generator is being used to start the individual sections on the machine.

Perfect steam balance on the machine is maintained thru the use of a Neilan automatic steam control. A diaphragm valve, operated by air pressure, is located in the high pressure steam line to the turbine. The air pressure to the operating diaphragm on this valve is controlled from the operating side of the machine and is regulated to give any desired steam pressure in the dryers, as indicated on a steam gauge located adjacent to the air control.

Setting the control to give a given steam pressure on the dryers will result in the air operated valve admitting just sufficient steam thru the turbine to maintain this pressure. If this amount of steam is not sufficient to supply all of the power to run the machine then the synchronous motor makes up the difference. If too much power is obtained from the turbine, then the synchronous motor acts as a generator and dissipates the excess power by putting it back into the electrical system. A power-directional wattmeter in the line to the synchronous motor indicates whether it is generating or motoring. The synchronous motor also acts as the governor for the turbine, maintaining its speed consistent with the frequency of the alternating current of the system.

Should the turbine be unable to furnish sufficient steam for drying, even with a wide open valve, a second air operated automatic valve will open to admit steam into the dryers from a standby line of 35 lbs. pressure. This valve opens only after the valve in high pressure line has opened to its fullest extent and closes before the high pressure valve begins to close. This operation is entirely automatic.

After operating this machine for some time it has been found that the drive and control therefor have fulfilled all of our expectations. Very nice speed regulation is obtainable over the full range of from 200 feet per minute to 1200 feet per minute. The steam control also is functioning even better than was expected, holding perfect pressure at any point needed.



This view shows several of the driving units on the vacuum dryer equipped paper machine recently installed in the mill of the Longview Fibre Company.

TWO-DAY PROGRAM BIDS FOR RECORD ATTENDANCE AT TAPPI SPRING MEETING

THE TIME—

Friday and Saturday, May 6 and 7

THE PLACE—

Hotel Multnomah, Portland, Oregon

IN MAKING your plans to attend the Spring Convention of the Pacific Section of TAPPI be sure those plans get you into Portland early Friday morning. It is to be a two-day convention, of course, Friday and Saturday, May 6th and 7th, with headquarters at the Hotel Multnomah, but those who think to come straggling in Saturday afternoon are going to kick themselves on the way home for being so poor in arithmetic. So, put it down on the calendar now. You have been warned. The information comes first hand from Section Chairman Ralph Hansen and Ray Smythe, chairman in general charge of the Spring convention program.

Friday, Friday! Friday!!

From a preliminary peek at the schedule the wonder is that it has been possible to squeeze the events into only two days. There is good sound education in variety, open forum discussion, talks on technical and economic phases of the industry, world politics, entertainment, visits to industrial plants, and golf.

Pacific Section officials report an encouraging response from managements in staging the Spring meeting. Several of the best known Coast mill executives will appear in different parts of the program. And many of these men appear on the Friday program.

After an official greeting from City Commissioner Early Riley, the Friday morning session will start off with a little talk by Ben T. Larrabee, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company superintendent, and the Pacific Coast's member on TAPPI's national Executive Committee. His subject will be, "Convention Etiquette and the Goal of TAPPI".

Next up is R. S. "Bob" Wertheimer, on the subject of "Kraft Mill Problems". Mr. Wertheimer, as resident manager of the Longview Fibre Company, needs no introduction, and the membership will long remember the highly successful meeting staged at Longview two years ago when he was Section chairman.

There are three other names on the FRIDAY morning program, and they are all well known. Sulphite Superintendent E. A. Weber of the Oregon Pulp & Paper Company; R. J. Schadt, chief chemist of the Hawley Pulp & Paper Company, and Ralph Shaffer, president of the Shaffer Box Company. These are the

three, making in all a very attractive set-up that will be hard to forego.

At lunchtime comes a little diversion and a chance to get minds off the problems (printer, set that in black type) of the pulp and paper industry. At lunch the conventioners will be hurried across the Pacific Ocean and back with the able assistance of Dr. George Kim Lee, an able and forceful speaker, who will give the inside story on the Sino-Japanese controversy that has in recent months consumed so much news print.

After the Friday morning introduction to industry problems there will be a chance to relax. Following the luncheon comes a trip through the big printing plant of the Portland Oregonian, to be followed by a trip through an industrial plant of another type. This will give the attendees a chance to find out how some other businesses are run.

Next is golf. Heretofore the membership has played in an informal way, indicating their love of the game, but this year the play will be organized and there will be at least a dozen chances to take home a valuable prize. The golf tournament will be staged at the lovely Lake Oswego Country Club and has been so scheduled that members will be able to take in both industrial tours if they wish, and play golf, and the events will provide some chance to participate, whether your score is consistently 69 or 169.

Friday night is the big banquet for men and their ladies. There will be entertainment, music, presentation of golf prizes, and brief addresses of real interest. The three headliners on the evening program are Ossian Anderson, president of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company, who will speak on "Legislation and Foreign Exchange"; President Felix Pagenstecher of the Hawley Pulp & Paper Company on "My Impressions of the West and the General Business Opportunities", and then something light in vein, "Unscrewing the Inscrutable", by Quincy Scott, cartoonist on the staff of the Oregonian.

All this is on Friday. Be sure you get the dates straight.

¶ Individuality is a fine thing, but in difficult periods such as we now face, organized effort is absolutely necessary. At no time more than the present has the pulp and paper industry needed organized technical control. ¶ Industry and society look to the technical man, not as an individual, but as a group, to help lift the depression. ¶ At no time have the members had greater need for the support of TAPPI, and TAPPI greater need for their support. It is a mutual proposition. ¶ If your livelihood is bound up with pulp and paper manufacturing I believe sincerely that you can best serve your own interests and that of the industry by attending and taking an active part in the Spring meeting of TAPPI in Portland on May 6th and 7th.

RALPH B. HANSEN, Chairman
Pacific Section, TAPPI



RALPH B. HANSEN

Saturday's program will demand that the members get up early if they are to get over the scheduled ground. The morning session gets away at business hours, not bankers' hours. It begins 8:45 o'clock. Something in the way of a surprise has to be held in reserve, but the convention fixers have let us in on the program enough to be able to give a few hints, if not all the details.

The Saturday morning session will be given over to several short addresses on technical subjects, with the chairman sitting with gavel in hand to enforce respect for time limits. Short and snappy, with time provided for discussion, that is the basis. Kenneth A. Lobe of the University of Washington will touch on some sulphite liquor research work. Arthur Zimmerman, superintendent of the never-idle Pacific Straw Paper & Board Company, will describe some developing uses for paper, and Assistant Superintendent W. N. Kelly of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Pulp Division, is down for a talk on cooking systems, a subject that is quite to the front these days.

That's not all. Chief Chemist Harry Andrews, of the Powell River Company; Prof. W. L. Bueschlein of the Department of Chemical Engineering at the University of Washington; Chief Engineer Thomas Parks of the Hawley Pulp & Paper Company; Dennis Cousins of the St. Regis Kraft Company; they are all down for discussions on various mill problems. Then, out of the regular line, is an address, "The Printer Tells the Paper Manufacturer," by Ralph Mort, of the Metropolitan Printing Company, Portland.

Any reasonable estimate would grant that enough for the morning session. And it is all stuff that is right in line with the daily job of getting down to economical mill operation which is so absorbing in this year 1932—to say nothing of 1930 and 1931.

Dean Collins of the Oregon Journal comes on following the Saturday luncheon. The simple title on the program is "We Have Fun". Mr. Collins is new to most of the membership, but Convention Chairman Ray Smythe vouches for the appropriateness of the title.

The first mill man on the Saturday afternoon program is that well known and highly respected character,

A. D. "Dad" Wood. He is down for a subject of broad interest to men in every mill department.

Sharing the technical part of the afternoon program with Mr. Wood are Chairman Ralph B. Hansen, technical director of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Pulp Division; James P. V. Fagan of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company, and H. H. Richmond, research engineer of the Electric Steel & Foundry Company. Their appearances will deal with bleaching, drying and special steel problems respectively.

The set part of the Saturday afternoon program will be over with fairly early, and the reason for this is to clear the way for the opening of the Question Box. This is a new feature on the Pacific Section programs, and if one may judge from preliminary returns, ought to prove to be one of the most valuable. Many questions have been turned in, and these will be answered in open forum. The formal questions cover subjects which the individual members would like to have discussed, and they include a wide range of subjects. The person asking the question has permission to withhold his name if he desires.

Saturday's formal program will be brought to a close with a stag banquet in the Ball Room, trimmed with no serious addresses, but well interspersed with entertainment and brief extemporaneous remarks.

Now a word to the wives. The one joint affair for men and women will be the banquet on Friday evening. But, to provide activities for the ladies at other times during the two days there will be shopping trips, luncheons, and perhaps a theatre party on Saturday night. The convention committee is making definite provisions for the ladies through a sub-committee of wives in the Portland district.

Chairman Ralph Hansen has announced that TAPPI officers extend a welcome to anyone interested in the problems of the pulp and paper industry to attend on either or both days of the Portland meeting and participate in discussions.

Mr. Hansen has remarked, "We feel that the Portland convention will be well worth while. The greater the attendance the greater will be the opportunity for discussion. This will be particularly true this year since

¶ The Question Box is filled up with regular brain crackers but there will be an answer for everyone sent in.

¶ The meeting has been built on a program of of serious discussion of practical problems, but with opportunity provided to relax and to meet and understand your fellows.

¶ Active support and participation of mill executives in the Spring meeting assures a large attendance and worthwhile benefits to those attending.

¶ Non-members who are directly interested in the industry are welcome to participate in the discussions both days.

¶ The joint banquet on Friday night for men and women will be a gala occasion and equal to any vaudeville show now on the boards.

¶ The golf tournament promises to be an outstanding social event on the calendar.

¶ Convention Chairman Ray Smythe will be glad to arrange hotel accommodations if desired. Address 301 Park Building, Portland.

¶ The place is the Hotel Multnomah, Portland. The dates are Friday and Saturday, May 6 and 7. And if you have to miss one day, don't miss Friday.

we have inaugurated the question box and open forum discussion. We want any one who is interested in mill and research problems to take part.

"I might add that a number of outstanding men in the industry have recently joined TAPPI. I feel that they would not have done so if active identity with TAPPI did not seem to them worthwhile. We in the Pacific Section are particularly fortunate this year in having the active support of a large number of Pacific Coast mill executives."

Don't forget, the convention starts on Friday.

Columbia River Mills to Add Third Machine?

Altho officially nothing but denials can be secured, there is nevertheless a very strong rumor which carries considerable support to the effect that the Columbia River Mills at Vancouver, Washington, are planning to install a third paper machine, a Yankee type, 136-inch, along with additional auxiliary equipment such as beaters.

This is one of the mills controlled by F. W. Leadbetter, president of the Columbia River Paper Company, with central offices in the Oregonian Building, Portland.

The mill at Vancouver now has two 136-inch four-drainers and produces a variety of sulphite wrappings, fruit wraps, etc. The mill produces its own pulp, having a daily capacity of 110 tons of unbleached sulphite and 30 tons of groundwood.

About two years ago the company secured a street vacation adjoining its mill and it was rumored at that time that a third machine was to be installed. The vacated street area lies between the present paper machine room and a building which is used for a paper bag factory, and is regarded as the logical location for installing any new production unit.

The mill was shut down for a time early in April.

New Chipper in Everett Sawmill

The International Wood & Sulphite Company has recently put into operation a new 84-inch disc chipper to work up sawmill waste into pulp chips at its plant operated in conjunction with the Clark-Nickerson sawmill in Everett, Washington.

The International company operates a number of similar plants in the Puget Sound and British Columbia areas.

Sino-Japanese Conflict Brings Coast Business

It's an ill wind that fails to blow business into any one's lap, and the Sino-Japanese struggle appears to be no exception.

Transpacific business has fallen away below normal levels, but trade has been developed in a quarter which previously was seldom heard from—China.

In the past most of the pulp exports have been made by British Columbia to Japan. Japanese mills have manufactured the pulp into paper and shipped it on to China, where there are few paper mills.

However, in view of the Chinese boycott on Japanese goods, very little paper has been entering China from Japan in recent months. The few existing paper mills in China have been hard pressed for pulp and they have come to the Pacific coast for a large part of their supply. Several shipments direct to Shanghai have been made recently by the B. C. Pulp & Paper Company, Vancouver, B. C.

New Water Rate on Coast News Print to Atlantic

A new rate has been quoted by the Luckenbach Steamship Company on news print paper, in rolls, applicable from Pacific Coast ports, including Vancouver, British Columbia, eastbound to North Atlantic ports, of 40c per 100 pounds in minimum shipments of 100 tons. The rate as quoted now expires August 31, 1932.

Also, effective March 16, 1932, a through rate of 60c per 100 pounds, any quantity, on news print and wrapping paper, or 55c per 100 pounds in lots of 100 tons or over, was quoted on the Pacific Coast-Gulf-West Indies eastbound lanes to Havana, Cuba. Transshipment in this case is made at New Orleans.

Wood pulp is now handled from Pacific Coast points to North Atlantic ports at 25c per 100 pounds with stowage allowed not to exceed 60 cubic feet.

To Get Facts On U. S. Forest Industries

In view of the widely divergent opinions existing relative to the importance of the forest resources of the United States and the ability of the nation to be self-contained with respect to its pulp and paper requirements, Senate Resolution 187, introduced by Senator Jones of Washington on March 11, is being hailed as a vital step forward in getting at the facts in an impartial way.

The resolution is wide in scope and directs the Tariff Commission to make a "complete" investigation that will reach into all the nation's wood-using industries. A significant feature of the resolution that distinctly enhances the prospect of early results is that the Tariff Commission is instructed to make use of the exhaustive study now virtually completed on the subject by the Timber Conservation Board. By using this already-compiled information the expense of the Tariff Commission's investigation becomes negligible.

The text of Senator Jones' resolution follows:

RESOLVED, That the United States Tariff Commission be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to make a complete investigation of foreign competitive conditions relating to the forest industry of the United States, including all branches thereof, such as timber, lumber, pulpwood, pulp and paper industry, naval-stores industry, and any lumber by-product industries, and to report its findings to Congress at the earliest date practicable. In such investigation the commission shall make use of the compiled data and findings of the Timber Conservation Board, which during the past year has conducted a survey relating to the domestic field and future marketing problems of the forest industry.

B. C. Pulp Company's Earnings Off

Severe competition and lessened volume of business available resulted in a substantial decline in the earnings of British Columbia Pulp & Paper Company last year according to President Lawrence W. Killam. The company operates pulp mills at Woodfibre and Port Alice, British Columbia. A third plant, at Swanson Bay, has been idle for several years since the assets of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills were taken over.

The company reported profits on operations for the year ending December 31, 1931, before interest on bonded indebtedness and provision for depreciation, amounting to \$363,446, as compared with \$671,993 the previous year.

Mr. Killam reports that the company was able to operate very closely to capacity, however, because of important economies effected in operating costs.

After provision of \$310,123 for interest on bonded debt there remained a balance of \$53,323 compared with a balance of \$355,318 after bond interest the previous year. There was a loss for 1931 of \$171,588 compared with the net profit in 1930 of \$40,216.

Surplus from the previous year of \$58,440 was carried forward, reducing the loss to \$113,148. To this was added \$29,200 in dividends on cumulative preferred shares to July 1, 1931, resulting in a deficit as at December 31, 1931, of \$142,348, compared with a surplus as at December 31, 1930, of \$58,440.

The 1931 balance sheet shows current assets at \$1,234,785 and current liabilities at \$232,752. Inventories were reduced during the year from \$1,060,254 to \$710,055.

"During the past year," Mr. Killam adds, "further drastic reductions in the market prices of products have been necessary; and at the present time the situation has been made more difficult by the depreciation of the currencies of countries of competitors in relation to Canadian currency. Manufacturing costs have been further reduced and all reasonable economies are being practiced."

St. Helens Mill Produces Kraft News Print

Add one more item to the many specialty papers that have been developed in the past five years by the St. Helens Pulp & Paper Company under the direction of Max Oberdorfer, president and general manager. This time it is kraft news print.

The edition of March 4, 1932, of the St. Helens (Oregon) *Mist*, was published on a kraft news print turned out by the St. Helens mill. The sheet compares quite well with standard news print, but has a slightly yellow cast. The local paper says, with respect to the March 4 issue, "This edition of *The Mist* is printed on some of the first St. Helens news print manufactured. The sheet is superior to many competitive brands."

Among the newer products of the St. Helens mill are two grades of high quality paper towels. These go by the trade names of Kranila and Aquahill respectively for the No. 1 and No. 2 grades.

Other items in the St. Helens production schedule now include typewriter second sheets, an orange hardware kraft, purple striped wrapping paper, tympan paper, gumming, waxing, envelope, fruit wrap, tissue, and butchers.

The output of the St. Helens paper bag factory is steadily increasing in variety. In addition to the older standard lines of kraft bags of all sizes, bags of cellophane and glassine are now included.

The mill has a daily capacity of about 100 tons of finished papers. It makes its own pulp and operates two paper machines.

Stronger Law Needed to Exclude Russian Products

If the products of Soviet Russia are to be barred from competing with American industry in the United States market Congress will have to say so definitely. That point was made clear by Secretary of the Treasury Mills in answering on March 15 a petition presented to him with the endorsement of ten Senators, 26 members of the House, and about 100 organizations representing a wide variety of interests.

The Secretary said it was the view of the Treasury that each individual shipment of goods from Russia must be examined on its merits. No blanket exclusion under present law is possible. Provisions in the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill of 1930, intended to cover the Russian situation, are inadequate.

The conference with Mr. Mills at least showed the petitioners where they stand and served to kindle in them a renewed desire to secure adequate legislation for excluding the products manufactured under the Soviet system of involuntary labor. It is hoped that force enough can be recruited to secure the passage of the Oddie bill, or similar measures, before Congress adjourns in June.

The pulp and paper industry has been particularly interested in the Russian question because the threat of imported Russian pulpwood has undermined values and injected strong elements of uncertainty. Movement to exclude all Russian wood, believed to have definite origin in convict and forced labor camps of the Soviet, has had strong and widespread support in the industry. It was made a particular piece of business for study by the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers.

Seeking To Solve Spaulding Difficulties

Some progress in straightening out the financial affairs of the Spaulding Pulp & Paper Company is reported by Secretary O. M. Allison. All but a couple of the creditors are said to be agreeable to the funding of the unsecured debts, totaling \$288,163.

After visiting various other pulp mills on the Pacific Coast, Mr. Allison is convinced that the Newberg plant can manufacture pulp at as low a cost as any of them. It is not at tide water and pays a comparatively high power rate, but it has other advantages to offset these disadvantages. Mr. Allison believes that its small size makes it especially adaptable to present market conditions, when buying is spotty and in small quantities. He is convinced that with its financial affairs in satisfactory condition and with a reasonable working capital, the mill can operate and make money.

Swedish Pulp Sales Decline

Swedish wood pulp sales underwent a decline during the first half of March, according to trade reports, the market for both chemical and mechanical pulps being extremely quiet for this time of year. The paper market followed closely along the same lines. The market for wrapping paper is strongly affected by the uncertainty of the tariff situation in the United Kingdom which is the leading customer for this class of paper. While the present duty of 50 per cent will remain in effect only until the middle of May, it is anticipated that it will be followed by a rate of as high as 25 per cent rather than the general tariff of 10 per cent. The Swedish mediation commission recently presented a new proposal in settlement of the wage dispute between workers and their employers in the wood pulp and paper industries. The new proposal calls for a reduction in piece rates of 4 and 7 per cent.

A NEW \$2,500,000 MILL IN HAWAII

Out in the blue Pacific they are making an insulating product out of sugar cane fibre.

HAWAII'S newest industry, the \$2,500,000 insulating board mill of Hawaiian Cane Products, Ltd., a Hilo, was launched upon its career shortly after the middle of March. Commercial manufacture of "Canec," as the product will be known to the trade, was gotten under way after tests lasting several weeks, representing the first industrial undertaking of its kind in the Pacific area.

The new mill utilizes bagasse, the fiber which remains after the juice has been extracted from sugar cane, which is converted by a special process, evolved after five years of research, into "Canec" structural insulation. Opening of the mill was the culmination of months of scientific research and engineering construction, during which numerous problems were overcome. The plant is considered by engineers to be the last word in structural insulation factory equipment.

It is also a model of industrial efficiency. From the time that the bagasse, in the form of small particles, is conveyed into the factory from nearby sugar mills until it leaves the plant in the form of packaged wall-board, there is no pause in the progress of the material.

An outstanding economic feature of the plant is that it will utilize a Hawaiian sugar factory by-product heretofore classed as waste. A few island plantations burn some bagasse under the boilers in the mills, but most of it is thrown away. Eventually the new company may be able to make use of all the bagasse produced in Hawaii.

The bagasse as delivered to the insulating board mill is roughly 55% bone dry. It is screened as it arrives from the sugar mills, the fine material being discarded and the remainder separated into two sizes which are called coarse and fines.

Any excess over that required for daily operation passes along a conveyor, dropping into a pile at the apex of the triangular storage yard, from which pile the bagasse is hauled to storage by an eight-yard Sauerman bucket, thus drawing in materials to a hopper from which a return conveyor delivers the material again above the screens from which it follows through the same steps as previous outlined. Re-screening requires no additional equipment as the same screens are used for receiving incoming bagasse and for re-screening stored bagasse.

This method of handling obviates the necessity of storing all bagasse as it arrives, thus decreasing handling charges and preventing the possibility of deterioration of the quality of the bagasse due to long periods of storage.

Four Rotex screens are used for screening the bagasse. The two portions of bagasse representing fibers of considerably different lengths are then separately conveyed by drag elevators to the four digesters.

From this point on, these two types of stock are handled entirely separately, both being worked in parallel and the coarse stock undergoing throughout a somewhat more drastic treatment than the fine material. The two types of stock are brought together at the forming machine.

By handling the material in this manner, the operators have considerable leeway in adjusting the quality of the stock before it actually goes to the forming machine, thus minimizing the possibility of production of offgrade material.

Four 14-foot Globe rotary digesters are used for the cooking operation, all possible labor-saving devices being employed to speed the work of charging and discharging. The bagasse is cooked with 5% hydrated lime at a temperature equivalent to 60 pounds pressure for approximately three hours. After cooking, the digesters are dumped into bins below, from which the pulp is handled by a belt conveyor to the drain bins.

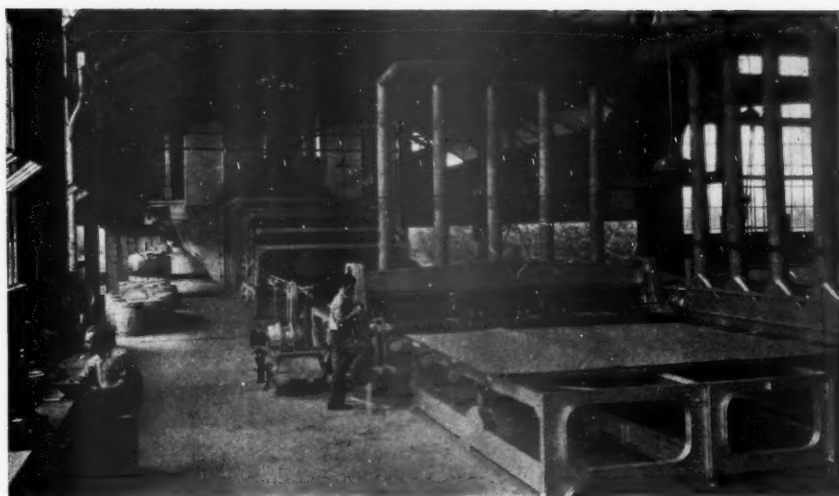
Two drain bins, each with a capacity of 12 hours' storage, are provided, one for coarse and the other for fine stock. These bins have perforated bottoms which permit the cooking liquor to drain away to the sewer. Aging softens the stock and makes it more pliable. It also permits later refining with minimum power consumption.

From the drain bins the pulp is conveyed mechanically over magnetic separators to remove any metal which may have been picked up in process, or received with the raw material. Bauer refiners are used for the grinding and the system is laid out so that each Bauer may be fed with coarse or fine pulp. The Bauers discharge from the bottom to either of two troughs which flow to separate tanks where the stock is diluted with water to about 1% consistency.

The fine stock is pumped from the stock tanks to an Oliver thickener which serves to wash out any residual lime and also to thicken the pulp. The coarser pulp is similarly treated in a three-stage Improved Paper Machinery Company washer.

The washed and thickened pulp is conveyed to four 14x40 foot horizontal cylindrical stock tanks, each provided with agitators, the coarse and fines being still kept separate. Rosin size in the form of an emulsion is added to each grade of stock as it passes along scroll

Here is a general view in the new plant of the Hawaiian Cane Products Ltd., showing the finished insulating board coming out of the dryer and being trimmed to size.



conveyors leading from the deckers to the storage tanks. Alum to set the size is added in the stock chests.

From the stock chests the two types of stock are drawn by gravity to Claflin refiners which serve to complete the pulping action. In effect they afford the operator a final control before passing to the board machine. The Claflins throw the pulp up to a mixing tank which is provided with an agitator and in which the fine and coarse pulps are combined to the proper proportions.

White water, which is the water removed by the forming machine and press rolls, and which contains a small amount of fiber, is added here to lower the consistency to approximately three-quarters of 1%. This high dilution permits thorough interlacing and cross graining of the fibers.

A higher consistency of the stock at this point would prevent proper interlacing of the individual fibers and fiber bundles. This is a feature of the manufacturing process which contributes to the superior final strength of "Canec." Another highly important factor is proper treatment of the raw material during the refining

From the mixing tank the diluted pulp flows to the head box of the Oliver board machine at which point additional white water may, if necessary be added as a final control on the correct dilution to obtain proper formation.

The Oliver forming machine, which is of the vacuum type and of relatively simple construction, makes possible the manufacture of boards up to one inch thickness without lamination. This feature marks an improvement long desired and now made possible only by betterment in machinery design included in the plant at Hawaiian Cane Products, Ltd.

Leaving the Oliver machine, the board passes thru a Downington press which has five pairs of rubber-covered rolls, and where a very light pressure is exerted, the object being to further remove water and obtain proper thickness. The Downington is equipped with felts which may be of various types, thus permitting a reasonable leeway in surface patterns.

Before entering the eight-deck Coe dryer, which is 390 feet long, a Coe wet saw cuts the board into suitable lengths ranging from 6 to 12 feet. The machine operates by means of a high-speed saw traveling at right angles to the direction of the board. Passing out of the dryer the board is again subjected to sawing which trims the large units to suitable sizes for wrapping and shipping.

The selection and arrangement of the "Canec" mill equipment permits maximum flexibility and makes possible the manufacture of a board ranging from a low density of maximum insulation to a fairly dense board which will be offered as a substitute for lumber in certain markets where lumber is imported.

It is estimated that the Hilo factory will have a capacity for producing 100,000,000 square feet of "Canec" annually, if operating continuously. When operating at full capacity, it will utilize but one-tenth of the available bagasse in Hawaii.

The most immediate market for the company's product is in the Hawaiian Islands, where the new material is adapted admirably to construction. However, the great market of the future is the American mainland, particularly in the Pacific and Atlantic states. Sales headquarters are in San Francisco, with Eastern offices in New York City. Branch offices will be opened in the principal cities of these territories.

Warehouse stocks of "Canec" will be maintained in all principal seaports of the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts. It is to be marketed through selected retail lumber dealers.

The factory at Hilo is equipped to produce four types of "Canec," namely, structural insulation board in large sheets, structural insulation tile in small sheets, structural insulation lath in small sheets, and low density insulation board, the latter for refrigeration construction. The other products are primarily for building construction.

The first batch of "Canec" produced at the new factory is being used, appropriately enough, in buildings now under construction at Honolulu, capital city of Hawaii, one of them being the new Roosevelt high school.

Marketing of the "Canec" products on the American mainland will be under the direction of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, managing agents for Hawaiian Cane Products, Ltd. Sales and advertising activities are being directed from the San Francisco office.

Founders of this new industry include many of the outstanding firms which have contributed largely to the commercial development of the Hawaiian Islands. Among them are Alexander & Baldwin, established in 1894; American Factors, established in 1918; C. Brewer & Co., established in 1826; Castle & Cooke, established in 1851, and Theo. H. Davies & Co., established in 1845.

Progress in Paper-Testing Standards

A further progress during the past year in development of official association paper-testing methods, was reported at the February annual meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, by B. W. Scribner, chairman of the Paper Testing Committee.

Particular progress was made by the sub-committees dealing with tests for water resistance and chemical properties. For several years joint laboratory studies of the various methods proposed for testing the water resistance of rosin sized papers have been carried on by the sub-committee members. The dry-indicator test proposed by Carson was finally chosen as the most suitable method and under the direction of P. W. Codwise, a thoroughly standardized procedure was evolved which he recently recommended for consideration as a tentative association method. The sub-committee on chemical methods, P. F. Wehmer, chairman, completed tentative methods for alpha cellulose, copper number, and total acidity, all of which are particularly important in view of the interest in properties associated with permanence. The alpha cellulose and copper number methods are based on those proposed by Rasch and Burton, and the acidity method is essentially that of Kohler and Hall.

Complete procedure for testing unimpregnated roofing felt, comprising tests for saturating properties and modified procedure for fiber composition, in addition to the usual paper tests, was adopted as an official association method. This makes a total of 28 official paper testing methods so far adopted by the association.

The test development work planned for the current year deals, in addition to further consideration of water resistance and various chemical properties, with printing ink resistance, grease resistance, fiber composition, testing of soap wrappers, and revision of the strength testing methods.

A report includes mention of suggestions received as to new methods considered desirable of development, and also a resume of some of the more important developments in general concerning paper testing.

Jones Split-Shell Jordan

A jordan of simple appearance, sturdy construction throughout, operating ease, accessibility, low maintenance and maximum efficiency, these are the qualities offered by the E. D. Jones & Sons Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in announcing their new split, adjustable shell jordan. In the new model plug and shell are supported firmly. The plug is non-adjustable, mounted on Timken bearings, the shell adjustable within thousandths of an inch. Inspection and cleaning are simplified as the split shell permits opening as one would lift the lid on a trunk. The improved jordan is described in detail in a new bulletin which may be had by those interested on request to the company.

New Liquid Resin Developed by Hercules

Development of a new liquid resin to be known under the name of Abalyn is announced by the Naval Stores Department of the Hercules Powder Company.

The new product is a resinous plasticizer for nitrocellulose lacquers and other products. The properties of Abalyn indicate that it will find a wide application in the manufacture of such products as clear interior lacquers for metal and wood, alkali-proof lacquers, leather lacquers, coatings for fabric and paper, non-drying inks, rubber cements, adhesives, waterproofing compositions, transparent paper and similar products.

Death of Ivar Kreuger—Effect on Pulp Industry

In view of the international character of the investments controlled by Ivar Kreuger, the "Swedish Match King", the actual shock of the sudden and tragic death of this world-known figure in Paris last month had less repercussion than it was reasonable to anticipate. The prompt action of the Swedish government to prevent any crisis was of course extremely beneficial. Altho the Kreuger interests controlled about 30 per cent of the pulp production in Sweden, the pulp markets were practically undisturbed by Mr. Kreuger's death.

The following statement issued to the press by T. Hernod, a principal executive of the Swedish Pulp Company (Kreuger) is enlightening:

"The Swedish Pulp Company, which has a share capital of 100 mill. kr. fully paid up by A.-B. Kreuger & Toll, is a holding company owning shares in a number of Norrland Timber and Pulp Companies, and is also the direct owner of the new Sulphate Mill at Ostrand, to which the subsidiary companies are managing their own finances by means of annual credits previously arranged with various banks, and have thus no finances in common with any of the Kreuger Companies. The subsidiary companies are all independently managed and administered. The Ostrand Mill, where work was started about Christmas, is at present standing still on account of the labour conflict. Its capacity, its costs of production, and the high quality of its products are all up to expectations. The cost of building, which is practically wholly paid, has tallied with the costs calculated before the commencement of building. In view of the original structure of the Pulp Company and its relation to the subsidiary companies, the economical position and future working of the former as well as of the latter is therefore absolutely unaffected by what has now happened."

Urges Attendance at Superintendents' Convention

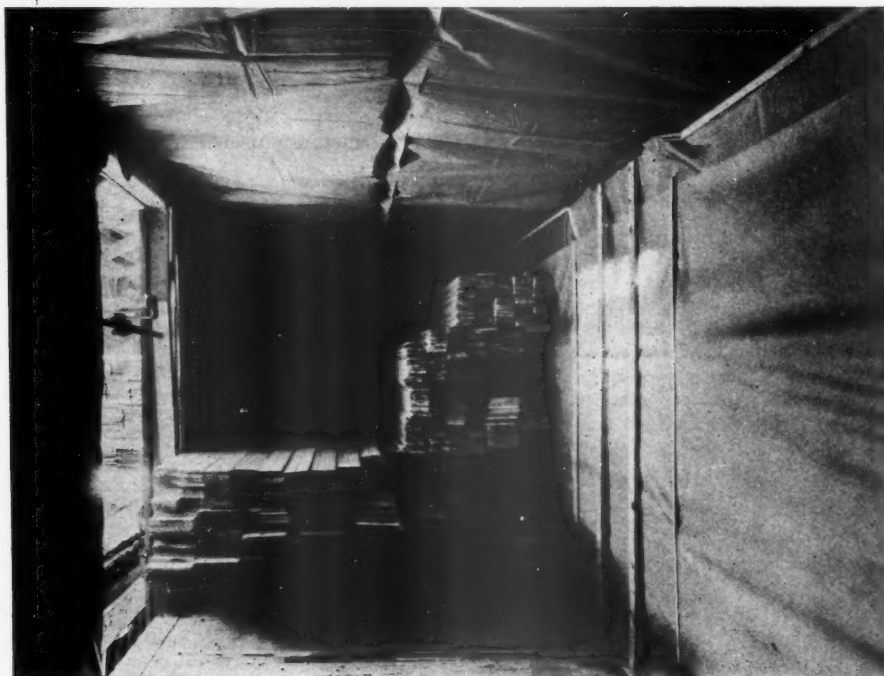
"If there ever was a year when we should attend our National Convention it is this year," urges F. J. Rooney, General Chairman of the Convention Committee for the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association.

"The continued urge of our superiors that we must operate our plants more efficiently, produce a quality product at the lowest possible cost, makes it necessary that we superintendents be fully informed on the latest and best equipment, modern processes, and also on modern methods of management. At our Annual National Convention to be held this year in Buffalo, N. Y., on June 2, 3 and 4, a program bringing to you information of value on all the above mentioned subjects, is being carefully built up."

Depreciated Money Hits German Pulp Manufacturers

The German chemical pulp industry is faced with a serious situation at the present time, due not only to the general economic condition, with consequent slackened consumption of pulp and paper, but also to the necessity of competing in the domestic and foreign markets with the products of countries having depreciated currencies. Swedish competition in particular is complained of, inasmuch as the increased competition from Sweden has not only seriously affected German exports of chemical pulp but has been manifested in the domestic market.

German chemical pulp plants have been working at considerably below the percentage of capacity established by the international agreement for restricting production. The German industry in fact has voluntarily applied further restrictions to their output, averaging, it is reported, from 10 to 20% in excess of the 30% curtailment provided for by the international syndicate agreement. In fact, some German chemical plants, including the important Mannheim plant of the "Zellstoffabrik, Waldhof," are operating as low as 45%.—Consul S. D. Redecker, Frankfort-on-Main.)



A Western lumber company found that by lining railroad cars with paper it could get its high grade lumber to market in first class condition. The illustration shows the method of applying the car liner.

Paper Car Liners For Lumber Shipments

Complaints about high grade lumber shipments arriving all covered with soot and dirt, or otherwise in anything but first class condition are now a thing of the past with the Shevlin-Hixon Company, manufacturers of Shevlin Pine.

The company has stepped around the vexing problem in an inexpensive way by equipping their railroad cars with paper liners before loading.

Before the cars are ready to load men go over them carefully and see that all protruding nails are driven in; then the car is completely lined with paper, except the floor, which is covered with clean sawdust, but if the floor is not in first class condition it also is covered with paper.

The first step in the papering of a car is in placing the canopy roof in place. This canopy is made of two thicknesses of Kraft paper with an asphaltum center, making it waterproof. It comes in sizes 14 feet wide and in various lengths suitable for different length cars. A heavy wire is stretched lengthwise through the exact center of the car and fastened to the roof supports, then the canopy is fastened to this wire by cords run through gromets or eyelets that are spaced lengthwise through the center of the canopy. The canopy, hanging straight down from its center is grasped at each edge and fastened to opposite walls of the car about six inches lower than the center. Then a lighter weight Kraft paper in eight foot widths is fastened to the walls, lapping over the lower edge of the canopy, completely lining the car.

On the opposite side of the car from which the lumber is being loaded the sidewall paper goes entirely over the door, and to insure no dust getting in a

shorter piece of paper is placed at the bottom part of the door, allowed to extend out on the floor, and is fastened down. This extra precaution absolutely insures no dirt getting in. The loading door, when closed, is battened on both edges and the bottom with "Krinkle Kraft Paper."

Shibley Company, Water Treatment Specialists

The Shibley Company, Inc., announce the appointment of Kenneth Shibley, formerly manager for California Filter Company, as manager of the newly organized Shibley Company, with offices on the seventh floor, Textile Tower, Seventh and Olive Streets, Seattle, Washington. April 1, 1932, is the effective date.

Shibley Company is engaged in the water purification business in all its branches including filtration, softening, sterilization, special industrial uses, swimming pools, and water recovery problems.

The company will also represent: Wallace E. Tiernan Co., Inc., chlorine control apparatus for municipal and industrial uses; Builders Iron Foundry of Providence, R. I., Venturi meters, electric flow meters, filter plant gauges and controllers, and special apparatus for hydraulic measurement and recording; Hall Laboratories, Incorporated, of Pittsburg, Pa., scientific boiler feed water conditioning; Hagan Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pa., combustion and chemical engineers and manufacturers of Hagan Phosphate for boiler water conditioning; Cement Wrapper Pipe Company Ltd. of San Francisco, Calif.

The ANNUAL REVIEW NUMBER will be out on April 30. Chuck full of statistics of the world wide pulp and paper industry. Extra copies \$1 each.

T·R·A·D·E - T·A·L·K

Devoted to the Paper Trade of the Western States

Del Monte Trade Convention Program Revised

The program of events this year at Del Monte will be somewhat changed when the Pacific States Paper Trade Association holds its fifteenth annual convention.

Several bulletins have been sent out by Secretary H. Arthur Dunn and because of changes made it is important that those who contemplate attending should arm themselves with the latest information.



H. L. ZELLERBACH
issues call
to paper jobbers
to attend
annual convention
at Del Monte

As the program stands at this writing the 1932 session will open at the Hotel Del Monte with a joint merchants and manufacturers meeting on Thursday evening, May 12, at 8 o'clock. The practice heretofore has been to hold the joint session on Wednesday evening. The joint meeting has grown to be one of the most popular sessions of the whole convention.

The regular business sessions of the jobbers will open at 9:30 a. m. on Thursday and will be concluded at noon on Friday, May 13. Instead of the annual dinner on Friday and the golf banquet on Saturday, as has been the case in previous years, these two gastronomic events will be staged jointly on Saturday evening, May 14.

Harold L. Zellerbach, acting president of the association, has urged a strong attendance at the 1932 session. He states that "matters of vital concern to the paper industry on the Pacific Coast will be given consideration. The program contemplates intensive work on matters which concern every paper jobber on the Pacific Coast."

Meanwhile, that highly important "business" of every convention of the Pacific States Paper Trade Association, GOLF, will be staged with all the enthusiasm that has marked the sport in prior years. Once more under the capable leadership of "Augolfus" Johnson, San Francisco representative of the Everett Pulp & Paper Company, the fourteenth annual golf tournament will begin officially on Friday afternoon, May 13. (No omen in the date except for the losers.)

The tournament will be on handicap basis—36-hole medal play for gentlemen, and 18-hole play for ladies. All entries will be divided into classes "A" and "B". Gentlemen will play the first 18 holes on Friday after-

noon, the second 18 holes on Saturday afternoon. Ladies will play at any time on Friday.

In addition to the regular prizes a number of special events have been included for both ladies and gentlemen. The trophies will be distributed at the joint jobbers' and manufacturers' dinner on Saturday evening. Meanwhile Golf Chairman Johnson urges that entries be mailed promptly to him at 244 California Street, San Francisco. With Mr. Johnson on the golf committee are M. M. Baruh, Andrew Christ, Jr. (perpetual grand champion), H. A. Goedje, and J. R. Millar.

Bellingham Mill Reports Good Year

A good business year was enjoyed in 1931 by the Pacific Coast Paper Mills, it was reported at the stockholders' annual meeting, held in Bellingham in March.

Directors and officers were re-elected. They are: J. J. Herb, president; P. J. Herb, vice president; William McCush, treasurer; G. H. Bacon, Elmer Herb, H. M. Lord and J. D. Watson, Appleton, Wisconsin. Elmer Herb and Mr. Lord live in New Westminster, B. C. V. A. Hughes is secretary.

The company produces about 20 tons daily of a wide variety of bath room tissue.

Doud Joins Scott-Hosfeldt Co.

Ira Doud, for many years the Portland representative of the Graham Paper Company, paper mill agents, has taken an interest in the Scott-Hosfeldt Company, independent Portland paper jobbers, and becomes a vice president of that concern. Mr. Doud will take over management of the paper specialty department, giving personal attention to the products of Oregon paper manufacturers who have recently developed a number of new specialties. The Scott-Hosfeldt Company, formerly the Packer-Scott Company, has always supported Oregon paper mills.

Milk Bottle Caps Made in Portland

The West Coast Paper Products Company in Portland now has a monthly capacity of 10,000,000 milk bottle caps and is said to supply a large portion of the total amount used on the Pacific Coast. The plant was started about two years ago by J. W. Van Alstyne, the present manager. W. E. Stoppenbach is secretary-treasurer.

Foreclose On Salem Binder Board Mill

Foreclosure decree on the plant, land and buildings of the Western Board Products Company at Salem, Oregon, was granted in March to Clarence F. Peters, assignee of the claims of D. B. Jarman, J. M. Roby and Fred Thielsen.

In addition to the principal sum of \$15,000 allowed under the foreclosure, interest at 7% from August 19, 1930, was allowed and \$710 in attorney's fees.

The plant was constructed two years ago for the manufacture of binder and trunk board, but inability to obtain satisfactory results from the drying process, it was reported, held up production.

Mielke Appointed B. M. & T. Chief

Otto W. Mielke, president of the Northern division of Blake, Moffitt & Towne, paper distributors, has been selected as general manager to head up the new centralization of the firm's seventeen branch houses. His headquarters will be in San Francisco.

Heretofore, the northern and southern divisions have operated practically as separate organizations to a large extent, the seven northern houses reporting to Portland and the ten southern houses to San Francisco, Los Angeles, too, has maintained a measure of independence. Now all the branches will report direct to San Francisco, where the administration will be centralized. All negotiations with paper mills relative to purchases will be handled in San Francisco, Mr. Mielke said, and all purchasing generally will be in the hands of headquarters.

Mr. Mielke expects to spend April in changing over the system of the northern houses to fit into the new operating plan and to go to San Francisco about May 1, taking his family with him. He will retain his presidency of the northern divisions, and vice president C. L. Shorno will take over the management of the Portland office.

Otto W. Mielke did not start his business career in the paper trade. He started working for the telephone division of the Western Electric Company in Chicago in 1888. The lure of the West got him in 1892 and he came to the Pacific Coast and went to work for the Pacific States Telephone Company. He continued with the phone company for seven years, working up to the position of switchboard manager in charge of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

About that time he decided that electrical engineering was not his forte, that he should be in the commercial world. He was firmly convinced that in the long run he would be the gainer if he switched over, so at considerable financial sacrifice he quite the telephone company and got a job working as a warehouse truckman in the paper house of Black McFall Company, Portland, later to become Blake, Moffitt & Towne. He took up his new job May 1, 1899, and continued at the Portland house until 1908, working up to the post of department manager. That year he was sent to Seattle as manager of the house in that city, and he remained there until 1913, when he was called back to Portland to take charge of the three Northwest houses at Portland, Seattle and Tacoma, with the title of vice president.

By the time Mr. Mielke was elected president and general manager of the Northwest division in 1926 four more branches had been added in the north.

For many years Mr. Mielke has been an active civic worker, having been identified in a major capacity with most of the big Portland enterprises. He is a past president of the Chamber of Commerce, one of the organizers of Buyers' Week, for many years was president of the Rose Festival, and has been president of On-to-Oregon, Inc., for two years and an active Community Chest leader.

R. J. (Bob) Marlowe, manager of the Denver branch of the Graham Paper Company, made a combined pleasure and business trip to the western slope region of Colorado late in March.

G. J. Ticoulat, general sales manager for Crown Willamette Paper Company, with headquarters at San Francisco, was visiting the Portland offices of the firm late in March.

Denver Business Can Only Go "Up"

The trade outlook in the Denver territory has dropped somewhat from the more sanguine view held a month ago. March business fell off from the February total, putting the first quarter of 1932 well below that period for 1931. Month for month general business in the paper field (the barometer for other industries) has been under that of a year ago. The depression was late in showing its full effect in Denver and it seems as though this showing is being made now. As one prominent paper man put it "Business seems to have reached bottom now and there is no other way for it to go than upward." In spite of the "off" days prevailing one notices an air of confidence among paper men that bodes well for the future.

O. W. MIELKE
leaves for
San Francisco
to become
general manager of
BLAKE, MOFFITT
& TOWNE

**Chemical Pulp Imports Largest in History**

Illustrating the effective manner in which foreign producers of chemical pulp are able to raid the lucrative market in the United States with the advantage of depreciated currency, the import statistics for the month of January show an important increase over the preceding month of January show an important increase over the preceding month, and of the same month a year ago. Furthermore, the January tonnage is believed to exceed the imports of any other single month in history. The increase was at the expense of domestic producers.

Total imports of chemical pulp in January reached 173,229 long tons, valued at \$6,508,692, comparing with only 92,232 long tons of a value of \$4,256,939 imported in the preceding month, and 149,809 long tons of a value of \$7,148,728 in the corresponding month of 1931. It is significant to note that while importations in January this year were some 23,000 tons in excess of the imports in the same month a year ago, the value of last year's imports was greater than in the similar month this year.

The large January imports were due to exceptionally large tonnages of unbleached sulphite and of unbleached kraft pulp. Imports during the month included 84,424 long tons of unbleached sulphite, valued at \$3,114,071; 30,689 tons of bleached sulphite, valued at \$1,492,802; 55,965 tons of unbleached sulphite or kraft pulp, valued at \$1,731,971, and 1,818 tons of bleached sulphate of a value of \$150,652.

An estate valued at \$121,231.61 was left by Alexander J. Lewthwaite, paper manufacturer, who died at his Portland home January 23, according to an inventory filed recently in circuit court by the appraisers.

DeGuere Returns From New Zealand

Returning to Seattle on March 26 after an absence of about three months, L. A. DeGuere, pulp and paper mill consulting engineer, claims a record for long distance investigative work. Mr. DeGuere's journey began at Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, where he maintains offices, and carried him to New Zealand and back to the United States. With the completion of his round trip to Wisconsin the engineer's total traveled distance will be approximately 16,000 miles.

The object of Mr. DeGuere's journey was to conduct some preliminary engineering work for the Timberlands Woodpulp, Ltd., a New Zealand concern with offices in Auckland.

Toward the close of 1931 the New Zealand company sent two representatives to North America to make a



Mr. DeGuere inspects a 28-year-old planted forest of insignis pine in New Zealand.

study of pulp and paper manufacturing in the United States and Canada. These two men were Prof. H. H. Corbin, a veteran forester, and Ralph Worley, a civil engineer. They arrived at San Francisco, traveled north along the Pacific Coast and visited many of the Pacific Coast mills, and then continued into the Eastern part of the continent, accompanied by Mr. Horrocks, a third member of their party, who arrived later and joined them in British Columbia. The Eastern trip took them to a large number of mills in Canada, the Atlantic and Lake States, and as far south as the new kraft mill in Florida.

In Wisconsin they made contact with Mr. DeGuere and with him visited a number of Wisconsin pulp and paper mills where Mr. DeGuere has performed engineering services. This resulted in the employment of the Wisconsin consultant to make a preliminary study of the field in New Zealand, and he sailed for the British dominion "down under" on January 6. The sea voyage is in excess of 6200 miles, one way, and requires a total of 35 days ocean travel for the round trip. Stops were made at the Hawaiian and Fiji Islands.

The voyage was delightful and instructive, Mr. DeGuere reported upon his return. He spent six weeks in New Zealand, with headquarters at Auckland, the principal city on the North Island, but during his stay covered a great deal of ground and returned with some glowing reports of the resources of the dominion in the way of timber growing possibilities, natural scenic splendor, etc.

The Timberlands Woodpulp, Ltd., is primarily a forest growing organization. It has tens of thousands of acres of planted forests which are thriving in remarkable fashion. Forest planting has taken hold with an unusual enthusiasm in New Zealand, Mr. DeGuere reports, and the rate of growth is exceptional. Some forests have been planted for nearly 30 years and now have trees 24" to 30" in diameter, ready to be converted to commercial products.

Mr. DeGuere's work consisted in surveying the practical phases of pulp manufacture in New Zealand, with a view to utilizing the planted forests of the company that employed him. The timber is "insignis pine", a tree imported from California originally. It has shown remarkable growth characteristics in the Islands. "Insignis pine" pulpwood has in recent years been studied for pulping qualities at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, and has been shown to be a suitable species from the pulping standpoint. In addition to "insignis pine" New Zealand has a number of other species, some native and some imported, which are of commercial value. The native "rimu", a species of pine, is the chief lumber material used in the region, but a number of other species have been tested for sulphite and mechanical pulping and found to be suitable.

Before leaving Auckland Mr. DeGuere formed an engineering company with Mr. Worley, known as DeGuere-Worley, Ltd., with offices in the New Zealand Insurance Company building, Auckland. This company is expected to design and construct any pulp and/or paper mill contemplated by Timberlands Woodpulp, Ltd., as well as engineering of any similar project. No immediate construction is included in the plans of the company, pending further study, but an initial unit of 100 tons daily capacity, kraft pulp and paper has been considered.

Mr. DeGuere has been an active figure in Pacific Coast pulp and paper mill construction in recent years, until recently maintaining an office in Tacoma.

Most of his 25 years or more of practice have been spent in Wisconsin, where he has figured in the design and construction of many mills.

Don't Neglect Volumes I and II

Since the first volume of the series of five volumes upon the "Manufacture of Pulp and Paper" sponsored by the industry in the United States and Canada appeared eleven years ago, the total sales of these volumes (including revisions of Volumes III, IV and V) have gone beyond 23,000 copies. Sales of Volumes I and II have been considerably below the sales of the other three volumes of the set.

Despite the present depressed condition of the pulp and paper industry, Volumes III, IV and V are still going into the hands of workers in the industry at a comparatively good rate. However, there is a very natural tendency to economize by neglecting to study Volumes I and II which deal with the preliminary sciences on the theory that the practical man working in the mills can get along without them.

Unfortunately, this is not always true. A member of the Joint Executive Committee of the Vocational Education Committees of the Pulp and Paper Industry who has had a great deal of experience, not only as an actual worker in mills himself but also as a technical advisor and as a teacher, has recently stated that complete knowledge of the subject is prevented if study of the first two volumes is neglected. He urges a more vigorous attention toward the fundamentals in Volumes I and II.

**New Types
New Models
New Machines**

EQUIPMENT

Manufacturers of, and dealers in, equipment used by pulp and paper mills, board manufacturers, converting plants, paper merchants, or any other branch of the industry may make their announcements in this department.

**New Dealers
New Branches
Appointments**

New Link-Belt President—A Story of Success

There is in the formal announcement of the election of George Paull Torrence to the presidency of the Link-Belt Company a story behind the immediate event, a story typical of American life where an objective and application to that objective bring ultimate success.

The name of the Link-Belt Company is a household word in the pulp and paper industry, particularly on the Pacific Coast, where the company has figured importantly in equipping new and rebuilt mills with conveying machinery and other necessities to efficiency. Such men as Ralph M. Hoffman, at San Francisco, now vice-president and sales manager, Pacific Division, Link-Belt Company; R. S. Drury, Northwest manager, Seattle, and D. L. Shirley, Portland manager, are prominent in the Pacific Coast affairs of the Link-Belt Company.

Following is the company's announcement of Mr. Torrence's advance to the presidency:

George Paull Torrence, vice-president in charge of the company's Indianapolis operations, was elected president of Link-Belt Company, manufacturers of conveying and power transmitting machinery at the 58th annual meeting of the stockholders on March 22, 1932.

Mr. Torrence has had 21 years' experience in various departments of the company which he now heads. He is now responsible for the management of Link-Belt Company's 17 plants and warehouses, with a sales organization in all principal cities.

Following graduation from Purdue in 1908, Mr. Torrence spent a year in Arkansas with the Ayer & Lord Tie Company, then two years in the shop apprentice course in the Pittsburgh shops of Westinghouse Air Brake Company, following which, in the year 1911, he entered the employ of Link-Belt Company in Indianapolis, as a sales engineer.

In 1915 Mr. Torrence was placed in charge of merchandise and chain sales in the company's western division, with headquarters in Chicago. In 1920 he returned to Indianapolis in the capacity of sales manager of the Ewart Works; in 1925 he was made general manager of both the Dodge and Ewart plants; and in 1928, vice-president of the company, with headquarters in Indianapolis. His next step was into the presidency.

Bristol's Process Cycle Controller

A new control idea is rapidly coming to the fore. It is now used extensively in several manufacturing industries. It is in keeping with the spirit of the times, providing, as it does, a positive and automatic means for assuring product uniformity by duplicating in production, the exact schedule of events in a process cycle as predetermined by the laboratory.

The Process Cycle Controller now offered by the Bristol Company, instrument manufacturers, is one practical solution of this control idea. It eliminates the human equation—puts science in control in the form of a mechanism which governs with unvarying precision the sequence in events of a process cycle.

New Data On Oliver United Pumps

The Oliver United Filters, Inc., are distributing a leaflet featuring their new developments in acid pump construction.

The pump is now made in a modified design providing for circulating solution on the packing gland in place of grease, if grease is not desired. The shaft of the pump is now anchored to the impeller by a longitudinal tie-rod extending through its axis. The sleeve on the shaft is attached to it more substantially than ever.

The roller bearings on the shaft are provided with ample oil-chamber lubrication, and the arrangement for adjustment of packing and packing glands are further simplified for the convenience of the operator.

These pumps are being used in a still wider range of industrial application while large users, as indicated in the leaflet, are constant purchasers of re-order pumps for their own needs.

A New Tycos Self-Acting Temperature Regulator

The self-acting type of regulator has long been a popular instrument. Its use however has been limited due to characteristics which made close control and sensitivity difficult.

By radical changes which have removed the faulty features, the Taylor Instrument Companies have developed a new Tycos self-acting temperature regulator—of surprising accuracy and sensitivity, thereby opening new fields for its use.

The most important improvement is the practical elimination of friction, making its over-all performance vastly superior.

G. W. Electro-Chemical Co. In New Seattle Offices

Earl G. Thompson, Northwestern representative of the Great Western Electro-Chemical Company, has announced the removal of the Seattle office from 514 Fourth Avenue to 709 Textile Tower, Seventh and Olive Streets. The new telephone number is Seneca 0366. The company is a pioneer in the manufacture and sale of liquid chlorine and other chemicals for the Pacific Coast pulp and paper industry.

New Name for Canadian Chemical Company

Paper Makers Chemical Corporation, Ltd., is the new name of the former Vera Chemical Company of Canada, Ltd., according to an announcement from the Freeman, Ontario, office of the corporation.

The Canadian corporation is affiliated with Paper Makers Chemical Corporation in the United States. The latter is now a unit of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

Stebbins Engineering Company Moves Seattle Office

A. S. Quinn, in charge of the Pacific Coast office of the Stebbins Engineering Company, specialists in the lining of pulp digesters, has moved his Seattle office from the White Building to the Textile Tower, Seventh and Olive Streets.

...your BARBER can tell you something about your MACHINE ROOM!

If you don't believe it—watch what he does to dry your hair after the old shampoo. He doesn't depend upon the pressure of a towel or the application of heat alone. No sir! He reaches for the time worn bamboo fan, or if he is on Main Street, he starts up the more modern portable electric fan and nozzle.

Whether from the hair on your head or the paper sheet on your machine—moisture acts the same way and is best removed by the same general method. Unless moisture is removed when it rises, it settles back. Keeping the air that is above the object in motion, carries off the moisture as it rises and clears the way for additional moisture to rise and be carried away. That is the principle of the Grewin High Pressure System.

The small sized, properly placed nozzles of the Grewin System for paper machines create a cross flow of warm air in the drying pockets. The design and size of these nozzles make possible the direct application of this drying process to light weight papers on high speed machines without any interference with normal operation.

The results are greatly increased drying capacity with consequent speeding up of machine or decrease in back pressure; more even drying across the sheet; additional moisture content of sheet; and longer life of the felts—all with minimum steam and power requirements. For details and specifications—write to our office nearest you.

J. O. ROSS ENGINEERING CORPORATION

201 No. Wells St.
CHICAGO

Main Office—122 E. 42nd Street
NEW YORK

414 Lewis Building
PORTLAND, ORE.

ROSS ENGINEERING OF CANADA, LTD.
NEW BIRKS BLDG., MONTREAL

ROSS SYSTEMS

HEATING—VENTILATING—DRYING

When writing to J. O. ROSS ENGR. CORP. please mention PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY

S · A · F · E · T · Y FIRST, LAST ALWAYS

The Best Safety Device Known Is a Careful Man

EMPHASIZE THE "NEAR ACCIDENTS"

A department head gave SAFETY advice to his foremen in the annual message accompanying his summary of last year's accidents. It was so full of good sense that repeating is worth while.

"I think we are all too apt to blame the man who is injured whereas, in so many instances, the management is really at fault and this means all of us, including the subforemen. Even in the case where a man takes a chance in violating some rule that has been well emphasized to him, there is always the possibility that he would not have taken this chance had he seen the subforeman or the man higher up discipline previous violators properly. In such cases we say the man didn't use good common sense, or that he willfully tried to get away with something and yet in the final analysis we have to admit that basically our responsibility in the resulting accident is indeed very great.

"We all know that the plant superintendent and the officials are vitally interested in the elimination of accidents and the suffering caused by it. There is no question that we will have to be 'hard-boiled' if we wish to convince a good many of the workers that we mean business in this work of accident prevention. It is easy to formulate some rules like that of wearing goggles but it is impossible to lay down other rules telling men what they cannot do along the lines of poor judgment, short cuts, undue haste, etc.

"The first time a man is caught violating specific rules he should be warned and every care should be exercised to make sure that he understands the rules.

This should be done by the subforeman without waiting for such instructions from his foreman or the head of the department.

"The next infraction should be sufficient cause for a lay-off of one day and at the third offense a week's lay-off or even final dismissal should be considered. The same procedure should be followed in a case where a man is repeatedly caught using poor judgment, taking chances, using undue haste, etc. This is where most of us fall down on the safety job.

"Experience has shown that in a group of men there are always a few who seem to be more prone to accidents than the others. If we all wait for this type to actually break some safety rule before disciplinary measures are adopted, we will never make much progress toward the reduction and final elimination of accidents. The chancetakers are just as serious a threat to our accident records as the rule violator and therefore both should be disciplined with equal severity and consistency.

"I firmly believe that the accident record in our department is absolutely dependent upon the aggressiveness, zeal and stick-to-it-ness with which the subforemen go after this matter of safety or accident prevention discipline.

"Let us all remember that the best time to bear down on a man is after he has had an accident which has not resulted in personal injury to himself or to his fellow workers."

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE—FEBRUARY, 1932

(Mills in the State of Washington)

Company—	Hours Worked	Total Accidents	Frequency Rate	Days Lost	Severity Rate	Standing
Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Co., Hoquiam	41,430	0	0	0	0	1
Pacific Straw Paper & Board Co., Longview	14,320	0	0	0	0	2
Crown Wilmamette Paper Co., Camas	216,162	0	0	72	.334	3
Everett Pulp & Paper Co., Everett	60,568	0	0	25	.413	4
Inland Empire Paper Co., Millwood	49,463	1	22.0	14	.308	5
Longview Fibre Co., Longview	90,646	2	22.1	6,006	66.257	6
Columbia River Paper Mills, Vancouver	40,107	1	24.9	6,000	149.6	7
Rainier Pulp & Paper Co., Shelton	27,373	1	36.5	25	.913	8
Fibreboard Products Inc., Sumner	23,863	1	41.9	23	.964	9
Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., Bellingham	25,960	2	77.0	1,354	52.157	10
Washington Pulp & Paper Corp., Port Angeles	53,172	6	112.8	41	.771	11
Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., Everett	46,537	6	129.0	124	2.665	12
National Paper Products Co., Port Townsend	63,342	10	157.9	53	.836	13

The following mills did not report: Fibreboard Products Inc., Port Angeles; Pacific Coast Paper Mills, Bellingham.

The following plants were not in operation: Everett Pulp & Paper Co. (West Tacoma Plant); Tumwater Paper Mills; St. Regis Kraft Co.; Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., Anacortes; Shaffer Box Co.

Plan Further Research on Preservation of Records

At a recent meeting of the Advisory Committee of the National Research Council for the Bureau of Standards Research on Preservation of Records, means of expanding the studies and carrying them on more advantageously were discussed. The National Research Council is administering grants by the Carnegie Corporation totalling so far \$30,000, for assistance in the studies dealing particularly with library storage conditions. The other branch of work deals with the permanence properties of record papers and this is assisted by the Brown Company through the services of two research associates.

The information obtained has outlined quite definitely how current papers are likely to react to storage conditions, and what the optimum storage conditions are. The further research contemplated deals with the more difficult problems of finding means of improving the resistance of papers to deterioration, and of increasing the life of impermanent papers bearing important records.

It was unanimously agreed that consolidation of the entire outside support at this time within the National Research Council would be very desirable, and it was recommended that the Council endeavor to secure an additional fund of \$10,000 annually, for a period of three years, to carry out this plan. Dector Henry K. Benson, chairman, Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, National Research Council, who is also chairman of the advisory committee, stated that his organization would proceed actively with solicitations of funds for the purpose, and would be pleased to have anyone interested communicate with them. Dr. Benson is the head of the University of Washington's Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. He is at present on leave from his university post.

Will Discuss "Buy British" at Ottawa

British Columbia pulp and paper manufacturers will be represented at the British Empire Economic Conference in Ottawa this summer, when they will advance their argument in favor of preferential tariff on their product in Great Britain and all the British dominions.

At present such preference is already enjoyed in some of the British countries, but in others B. C. mills have been unable to sell owing to cheap competition, chiefly from the Baltic countries. By a system of reciprocal tariffs it is hoped to increase to a very great extent the market within the British Empire for B. C. pulp, newsprint and other forest products.

The whole case is being prepared under the direction of the British Columbia division of the Canadian Manufacturers Association at Vancouver. The conference will be held July 21.

Western Herringbone Speed Reducers at Longview

A total of 10 Western herringbone speed reducers, ranging from 30 to 85 horsepower, driven by General Electric motors, handle all moving parts of the new Longview Fibre Company's paper machine, from the couch roll, suction presses, Minton Dryer through to the reel. Some are of the single reduction and others are of the double reduction type. All the reducers are equipped with antifricition bearings.

The Longview Fibre Company has many other Western speed reducers of various types operating in different departments of their mill and converting plants. Western speed reducers are built in Seattle by the Western Gear Works.

Canada Puts Tax on Packages

Provisions in the new Canadian budget for a 6% tax on coverings of package goods is expected to affect the paper box and carboard industry in British Columbia to some extent.

National Paper Box Company, Vancouver, of which Russell E. Barker is manager, is the largest manufacturer of paper boxes and similar products in British Columbia. This is a business that has grown extensively in recent years, largely as a result of the success of the campaign encouraging the use of paper wraps and cardboard containers.

It is feared that operation of the new tax may now have a deterrent effect on the use of containers in some lines, but the important markets appear to be thoroughly "sold" on the container idea and are expected to continue their present policy regardless of the new levy, which is regarded as of a temporary nature.

Scandinavians Make Soap From Sulphate Liquor

The manufacture of soap from sulphate waste liquor has been started recently in Sweden and Finland. This process promises to find further application. It is estimated that approximately 30 kilos (66 pounds) of the basic oil can be reclaimed from each ton (2,205 pounds) of pulp, and estimating the annual output of sulphate pulp in Sweden at 600,000 tons, no less than 18,000 tons of oil can be reclaimed. Both Sweden and Finland are exporting this oil to Germany at the present time. In Sweden it is known as "tallol"; in Germany as "liquid rosin". (Commercial Attache Marquard H. Lund, Oslo.)

Pulp-Paper Freight Car Loadings Down

The estimated freight car loadings for the second quarter of 1932 in the paper, paper board and prepared roofing classification shows a decrease of 7.4% from the actual loadings for the same period in 1931 for the United States as a whole, according to the national forecast of the Regional Shippers' Advisory Boards of the American Railway Association.

Only two territories reporting on this classification reported increases, namely, the Pacific Northwest and the Atlantic states. The largest declines were shown in the Great Lakes and Mid-West board territories.

Rowland—Hooker Chief Engineer—Dead

J. M. Rowland, for many years chief engineer of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company, died at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on April 6. Mr. Rowland was in charge of design and construction of the Hooker company's fine chlorine plant built at Tacoma a few years ago.

Austrian Pulp Production—1931

Production of chemical pulp by Austrian mills during 1931 totalled 215,580 metric tons, divided as follows: bleached sulphite, 79,460 tons; unbleached sulphite, 120,670 tons; soda pulp 15,450 tons.

His work completed, Alexis Post, field engineer, who installed the Bedeaux system in the Washington Pulp and Paper Corporation's news print mill and the Olympic Forest Products Company's sulphite pulp mill, left Port Angeles, Washington, for San Francisco in mid-March.

Mr. Post has been in Port Angeles more than a year, placing the Bedeaux system in operation in the two large plants. Previous to coming to Port Angeles he was at the Grays Harbor Pulp and Paper Company in Hoquiam.

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I. P. Divorces Water Power Properties

International Hydro-Electric System announced on March 21 that it has purchased the bulk of the water-power properties in the United States owned or controlled by International Paper Company, including the important powers on the Hudson River. The properties involved have a total potential capacity of 450,000 horsepower of which 130,000 horsepower is developed, over half in hydro-electric plants and the balance in hydraulic plants. This acquisition increases the installed hydro-electric generating capacity of International Hydro-Electric System to 1,248,000 horsepower, and raises the System to the position of the world's third largest owner of hydro-electrically developed powers. The properties carry with them sufficient revenue from the powers already developed to make them immediately self-supporting and to produce some additional net earnings for dividends on the stocks of the System.

The properties, or in some cases securities of the companies owning the properties, have been transferred to International Hydro Electric Corporation and System Properties, Inc., the newly acquired and wholly owned subsidiaries of International Hydro Electric System. The transfer was made as of December 31, 1931. The purchase price was \$31,700,000.

The transfer of these properties brings near to completion the Paper Company's program for segregating its power and utility operations from its pulp and paper operations. The building up of this affiliated group of integrated power and utility companies facilitates the efficient and economical development and financing of the group's extensive undeveloped power resources. It was in accordance with this program that International Paper and Power Company was formed in 1928 and that International Hydro-Electric System was formed in 1929 and acquired the shares of New England Power Association and Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, Limited, which the Paper Company then controlled. International Paper Company retains a substantial interest in the power properties through its holdings in the System, which comprise all of the latter's Class B stock and 30% of its common stock, the remaining 70% of the common stock being owned by International Paper and Power Company.

German Machine Manufacturers Visit Coast

Walter Voith and J. F. Clerc, two representatives of the machine building company of J. M. Voith, internationally known designers and constructors of paper-making equipment, visited the Pacific Coast early in April. They came up the Coast from Los Angeles and went as far north as Vancouver, B. C., before going East via rail to sail for Germany. In their travels they visited a number of the Coast pulp and paper mills. They had a particularly enjoyable visit at St. Helens, Oregon, where there was a chance to renew acquaintance with Max Oberdorfer, president of the St. Helens Pulp & Paper Company. Mr. Oberdorfer's son has been serving as a "Volunteer", or engineering apprentice in the Voith works in Germany.

Parchment Plant in Los Angeles

It is reported on good but unofficial authority that the California-Oregon Paper Mills, a plant operated by the F. W. Leadbetter interests in Los Angeles, is placing orders for equipment to install a unit for the manufacture of parchment papers in conjunction with their present operations. It is said that the plant would be in production in about 90 days and would be the only one of its kind at present on the Pacific Coast.

German Pulp Production—1931

Production by the German chemical pulp mills in 1931 totalled 966,414 metric tons, comprising 611,723 tons of unbleached sulphite, 284,197 tons of bleached sulphite, 28,484 tons of kraft pulp (unbleached sulphate), and 42,010 tons of straw pulp. The total registered a decline of 18% compared with 1930, unbleached showing a decrease of 17%, bleached sulphite 21%, kraft pulp 11%, and straw pulp 13%.

German production of paper and boards was consistently lower during 1931 than during the previous year, according to figures released by the Association of Paper, Board and Wood Pulp Industry. The output of paper, which totalled 1,824,313 metric tons, declined 7% as compared with the preceding year. News print and other printing and writing papers appear to have been curtailed most severely, declines here averaging between 7% and 9%, with the cut in production of fine printings and writings free of groundwood rising to 20%. Board production which totalled 405,274 metric tons in 1930 dropped to 347,082 tons last year, a decline of 14%.

Export Fibreboard Case Association Opens in Seattle

In charge of Lee F. Root, veteran Seattle shipping man, the first offices of the Export Fiberboard Case Association to be established in the Pacific Northwest have been opened at 420 Smith Tower.

Mr. Root formerly was assistant to the vice president of the American Mail Line and later was identified with the Furness Line. He will head the association's work in Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Bellingham and Everett.

The office established in Seattle will increase the association's list of agencies to an even dozen. The association now maintains offices in London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Sydney, New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Baltimore, Hamburg and Camden.

"All canners of the Pacific Northwest will benefit by the service furnished by the association," said Mr. Root. "Export business will be placed on a basis which will materially lower the landed cost of American canned goods in foreign ports."

Japan's Paper Production and Sale February, 1932

	Production (lbs.)	Sales (lbs.)
Printing Paper, superior quality	10,005,877	13,114,871
Printing paper, ordinary quality	7,538,094	9,874,494
Drawing Paper	4,141,313	4,735,899
Simili Paper	8,776,103	8,618,905
Art Paper	838,899	813,946
News Printing Paper	42,784,183	44,266,202
Sulphite Paper	4,658,911	3,879,999
Colored Paper	1,263,940	1,297,317
Wrapping Paper	12,650,633	11,601,240
Chinese Paper	1,500,066	1,747,922
Board Paper	6,718,677	6,138,691
Sundries	4,093,495	5,327,091
Total	104,970,191	111,416,577

Zellerbach Distributing College Text

The Zellerbach Paper Company has just issued an attractive broadside on "College Text", an eggshell paper manufactured by the Everett Pulp & Paper Company at Everett, Washington. The motif of the broadside is taken from the ancient eighteenth Egyptian Dynasty.

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Pulp Imports At Grays Harbor—An Explanation

W. S. Lucey, manager of the Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Company at Hoquiam, Washington, said that he was "blue in the face" for a few days early in March trying to explain the "importation by the Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Company of 50 tons of Swedish pulp."

A paragraph in a shipping column of a Grays Harbor newspaper stated that a steamer had unloaded the Swedish pulp at the Harbor pulp plant.

After Mr. Lucey had been kidded for several days about "capitulating to competition," he explained that the Swedish pulp, only 50 tons of it, had been purchased to be used for "blending purposes" in the manufacture of some wrapping paper. The wrapping paper was made in the Harbor plant and solely for use there, in wrapping shipments of high grade bond paper in which the Grays Harbor plant specializes.

Wood Pulp Salesman Available

• • •

Wishes to make contact with Pacific Coast mill as a direct representative. Operating on the Eastern market, New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Has many contacts with Eastern paper mills, having sold foreign Sulphite and Sulphate pulp for many years. Young executive with best of references to submit.

Box No. 119, Pacific Pulp and Paper Industry, 71 Columbia St., Seattle, Washington.

News Print Production—February, 1932

Production in Canada during February, 1932, according to the News Print Service Bureau, amounted to 158,543 tons and shipments to 150,951 tons. Production in the United States was 87,157 tons and shipments 86,638 tons, making a total United States and Canadian news print production of 245,700 tons and shipments of 237,589 tons. During February, 20,931 tons of news print were made in Newfoundland and 1,024 tons in Mexico, so that the total North American production for the month amounted to 267,655 tons.

The Canadian mills produced 21,157 tons less in the first two months of 1932 than in the first two months of 1931, which was a decrease of 6%. The output in the United States was 8,424 tons or 4% less than for the first two months of 1931, in Newfoundland 3,737 tons or 8% less, and in Mexico 126 tons less, making a total decrease of 33,444 tons or 6%.

Stocks of news print paper at Canadian mills totalled 61,195 tons at the end of February and at United States mills 32,925 tons, making a combined total of 94,120 tons compared with 86,009 tons on January 31.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCTION

	Canada	United States	Newfoundland	Mexico	Total
1932—February	158,543	87,157	20,931	1,024	267,655
Two months ..	329,864	181,404	44,922	2,279	558,469
1931—Two months ..	351,021	189,828	48,659	2,405	591,913
1930—Two months ..	396,332	236,449	44,361	3,216	680,358
1929—Two months ..	401,872	227,466	39,431	3,249	672,018
1928—Two months ..	376,546	231,827	34,984	2,809	646,166
1927—Two months ..	313,710	255,348	31,803	2,189	603,050
1926—Two months ..	275,351	269,691	26,545	1,916	573,503
1925—Two months ..	237,414	243,710	10,498	1,866	493,488

Japan's Pulp Imports—January, 1932

Japan imported chemical pulp from the following sources and in the stated amounts (in lbs.) in January: Canada, 9,787,866; U. S. A., 4,156,000; Norway, 4,173,867; Sweden, 1,117,600; Germany, 442,400; France, 116,667; Czecho-Slovakia, 222,667; Europe, 643,200; and total, 20,660,267.

Grays Harbor Increases Activity

Increased production in the pulp mill of the Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Company, Hoquiam, Washington, took place early in March and W. S. Lucey, manager, said that the increase was for an indefinite period.

The pulp plant was put on fulltime production which resulted in putting 300 pulpwood cutters to work in the Grays Harbor country. Around two-thirds of the pulpwood used by the Grays Harbor plant under normal running conditions comes as chips from Grays Harbor mills but the majority of these mills are idle now with the result that a marked increase in pulpwood cutting activities took effect.

Prior to the increase the pulp plant was taking only about 100 cords of pulpwood per day and this figure went up to 300 cords. It so happened that at the same time the mill went on full time production its reserve of pulpwood became depleted, which further speeded up pulpwood cutting. The plant buys about \$1,800 per day.

Paper Manufacturer's Home Robbed

While Daniel D. Madden, president-manager of the Pacific Northwest Paper Mills, Inc., Portland, was with his family enjoying the Easter holidays at Gearhart beach, burglars broke into his home at 466 Nineteenth Street, and made off with about \$7500 worth of property. The loot included a number of Oriental rugs, including one valued at \$2500, and silverware, jewelry and clothing. Some costly jewelry, however, was overlooked.

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Orr Felts, on a test with competing makes, averaged nine days longer service. Figure nine days more on your year's run, cut the figures in half if you will. Either way, the saving is important. Then call for an Orr representative.

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The Wiener Refiner

"The Wiener Refiner, invented and developed by John A. Wiener and now being marketed by The Dorr Company, Inc., brings to the pulp and paper industry an entirely new principle of refining and hydrating stock," the manufacturers announce. "It accomplishes its purpose more rapidly than other types of refiners and consequently consumes less power per ton of throughput."

The refiner is applicable to most raw pulps where a final refining treatment is given. Though outwardly resembling a jordan, the Wiener refiner reroutes the pulp and modifies construction of the shell and rotating plug.

In the refiner raw pulp enters at the larger end, travels toward the smaller end by an impeller on the larger end of the plug, counter-balancing the opposing centrifugal force set up by the rotating plug.

Changing the direction of flow causes the raw pulp to be acted on by the coarsest teeth first and then the finest teeth, and, second, the greater hydraulic pressure developed by the opposing forces of the impeller and the plug more rapidly forces water into the bundles of the fibres, thus promoting rapid and complete brushing and hydration.

The Wiener refiner consists essentially of two chief parts, a tapered and grooved rotating plug, mounted on a motor-driven horizontal shaft, and a tapered, stationary casing, the inner surface of which is also grooved.

The Wiener refiner is compact and requires a floor area only 3' wide by 12' long and a headroom of 3'. Since it uses a standard 1800 r.p.m. motor, the cost of the drive unit is much cheaper than that of a jordan with its special, slow speed motor. Actual power consumptions are about one-third less than those for jordans and periodic chipping and dressing of blades are not required since the plug and shell blades are machined in solid castings which are never in actual mechanical contact.

A considerable number of Wiener refiners are in use in the pulp and paper industry, handling the great variety of different types of stock used in the manufacture of paper, board and other cellulose products. The Dorr Company reports an impressive performance record under commercial conditions. The Wiener refiner is now offered to the industry as a fully developed and perfected production unit, marketed and serviced by an engineering organization long identified with pulp and paper manufacture.

Canadian Pulp Exports Decline

Exports of wood pulp from Canada during the month of February dropped to 38,150 short tons compared with 39,667 tons during the preceding month and 47,249 tons during the corresponding month in 1931, according to the figures recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Shipments by classes for the three months in question were as follows:

Class—	Feb. 1932	Jan. 1932	Feb. 1931
Mechanical groundwood	5,462	7,287	11,624
Sulphate	4,064	1,381	5,581
Bleached sulphite	17,800	20,993	20,351
Unbleached sulphite	10,181	9,341	8,137
Wood pulp, n.o.p.	245	300	447
Wood pulp, screenings	398	365	1,107

Of the total shipments during February, 1932, 30,680 tons went to the United States, 780 tons to the United Kingdom, and 6,690 tons to other countries.

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ALAN C. DUNHAM, Pacific Coast Representative

Pacific Coast Waste Hemlock Bark Utilization

Arrangements have been made with several timber owners in the state of Washington to furnish 20-ton lots of properly cured Western Hemlock bark, which will be used in making tanning extract yield tests on a commercial scale at an extract plant in northern California. Both liquid and solid hemlock bark extracts will be produced in large lots at this plant. The products will be shipped to the East where the liquid extract will be further tested and processed by several available commercial methods for producing dry powdered extracts.

The study is being conducted by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture.

The third phase of this investigation will consist of actual tanning tests with the liquid, solid, and powdered extracts obtained from the bark to determine their value and adaptability for the manufacture of both light and heavy leather.

C. C. Smoot, who is in immediate charge of this work, will soon locate headquarters at Portland, Oregon, and will personally supervise all stages of this experimental work from the peeling and curing of the bark to the use of the extract in the production of leather.

Lebanon Mill Experiences Brief Shutdown

Due to an announced surplus of finished products on hand, the Lebanon, Oregon, mill of the Crown Willamette Paper Company remained closed for a week early in March. The mill has its own sulphite pulp mill and three machines, with a total capacity of about 30 tons of finished paper. Its chief produce is heavy wrapping of special grades.

- PAPER
- SALESMAN
- AVAILABLE

Experienced paper salesman wishes to make contact with a Pacific Coast paper mill as a direct representative operating on the Eastern market, including New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Has sold both pulp and paper for a number of years and has good contact with jobbers and converters in the above territory. Young executive with the best of references to submit.

Box 120, Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry, 71 Columbia Street, Seattle, Washington.

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It is perfectly good yarn but we're afraid to take a chance of using it in another felt.

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